City Home Dem. Work - Historic

CITY HOME DEMONSTRATION WORK

(Notes on Several Cities.)

NOTES ON THE CITIES

City of Minneapolis, Minn.

The object of the work in Minneapolis, as stated by the leader, is"to make homes a little brighter, women a little more interested in their homes and to reach out a little farther into the corners of the city". This would seem to be a limited and narrow purpose for a great service in a city like Minneapolis.

The name of Julia Newton, State Leader, does not appear on the executive committee nor on the Board of Directors.

There are several centers where the work is carried on.

Close cooperation has been worked out with the social agencies.

In the nutrition project, 13 groups enrolled with 75 per cent completing their work and adopting practices, a total of 786; refurnishing, 25 groups, 332 completing; clothing 11 groups, 103 completing, 18 leaders. The program is obviously catering to the city women, example, soups, cocktails and canapes, entree and fish dishes.

The leader claims that lack of acquaintance in urban districts makes it difficult to get community groups together. She also states that what women need and what women get are two different problems.

City of Council Bluffs, Iowa

The Council Bluffs work comes under the Community Chest Association along with the Red Cross, Visiting Nurses Association, Social Service League, Creche, Union City Mission, Boy Scouts. There are seven organizations which receive $40,000. Last year the home demonstration board received $2,700.

The home demonstration agent also has charge of city work with boys and girls.

City of Duluth, Minn.

The Home Bureau of Duluth has a board of governors of ten members. This board is chosen by the Home Bureau membership. The Advisory Board has one representative from each of the three civic clubs. There are 23 home chairmen representing the districts of the city who work on the extension program. Membership in the Home Bureau is 43.

The funds for the past year were obtained as follows:

$1,000	from	St. Louis County Board
600	"	City of Duluth
1,446	"	Community Fund
300	"	Savings Account

The financial situation is difficult.

Child training is the major project. This seems to have been carried on in a thorough going fashion.

Food preparation seems to have a thorough program including Christmas cooking, Christmas desserts, the Holiday Feasts, Children's Parties, desserts for children, popovers and other hot breads.

In addition to the child training project, nutrition, clothing, home visitor and home management projects have been carried on.

City of Paterson, New Jersey

Five hundred and fifty women called at the office of the home demonstration during the year; 2,169 telephone calls were received; 241 meetings were held; 72 leaders helped the Extension Service in subject-matter and organization. Sixty-nine of the 276 days were spent on food; 16 leaders were trained. Forty meetings reached 1,787 women.

After ten years of service, the work in Paterson seems still to be on a comparatively small scale and to lack vision on the part of the leaders.

City of Rochester, New York

Miss Laura Comstock is Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Home Bureau. She was formerly State Leader in Massachusetts.

The work has gone on for eight years in Rochester. This is the end of its first year in its new headquarters in the Rochester Chamber of Commerce Building. There are well-equipped work-rooms and office facilities. Twenty thousand people used the headquarters during the past year. It is used a great deal by other bureaus in this section of the State for district meetings. Miss Annette J. Warner, resident Professor of Art at the State College of Agriculture, Ithaca, and Miss Grace Morin, extension specialist in housing, of Ithaca, helped with the planning and decoration of the rooms.

Each group has the headquarters once a year for a social event. The women of the city contributed of their time and funds for the furnishing. Benefit affairs were given for the prupose.

Child guidance courses have been introduced. In this work there has been a community child training committee working. This includes the Parent-Teacher Association, the Kindergarten Department of the City Normal School, The College Women's Club and the Rochester Home Bureau.

Children's nutrition and children's clothing have come in for consideration. Much emphasis is placed upon leadership. Local leaders are improving. Parliamentary procedure has been given special attention. The funds come from the New York State College of Agriculture, Monroe County Board of Supervisors, Rochester Chamber of Commerce and 1,830 people who serve as volunteer leaders. The budget for the year was $12,000.

The entire staff is on a 10 month's basis, two months being allowed for further study and rest. Not one member of the staff has missed a day from illness during the past year. There has been an average of three night meetings for each member of the staff.

Dramatics, recreation, craft and gardening are among the projects.

City of Syracuse, New York

The Syracuse Home Bureau is a branch of the Onondaga County Farm and Home Bureau Association.

The city work in New York, with the exception of Smith-Lever funds, receives the same assistance as county work. Specialists are provided for certain projects and the agents are kept informed as to the supervision as carefully as are the county agents.

This Home Bureau is not organized on the unit basis as are other States. The headquarters are the Thrift Kitchen. Home makers call here for help whether they are members of the Home Bureau or not. There is no active campaign for membership. The Thrift Kitchen is a clearing house for both women and men for many men take advantage of it. This is a consultant service. Information is disseminated through classes in clothing, foods, nutrition, etc. A community canning center is conducted through the summer. Visits are made to homes requiring advice on household problems.

There are four agents and an office secretary.

The Home Bureau has a membership of 530. There is an executive committee elected at the annual meeting. It is

City of Syracuse (cont'd)

supported by the County Board of Supervisors, the Syracuse Community Chest, proceeds for use of the Kitchen. The proceeds are $12,552.64. The franking privilege is granted by the Government.

The Home Bureau is cooperating closely with the City Board of Education, Syracuse Health Demonstration, Department of Health, Family Welfare Council, Associated Charities, Campfire Girls, Church Societies.

City of Portland, Oregon

Portland has a city club agent whose work is under the State Agricultural College.

One thousand, three hundred, forty-six boys and girls were enrolled in 91 clubs working closely with the schools.

City of Buffalo, N. Y.

Child training has been a major project.

Many foreign groups are organized, some of them non-English speaking.

Statistical Study
City Home Demonstration

SYRACUSE

	No. Service this year
McDermond, Bessie Cameron, Home Dem. Agt.	9
Zehner, Irene Dalziel Home Dem. Agt.	3
Tuttle, Margaret E. Asst. Home Dem.Agt.	12
Porter, Helen N. Asst. Home Dem.Agt.	12

County Assn. fostering Extension Work.
Onondago County Farm & Home Bureau Asso.
in Syracuse, membership - 534 women.

Total no. of home visits made	11
No. of different homes visited	3
No. of calls relating to work (office)	518
Training meetings held for local leaders (working group)	416
Leaders in attendance	2733
Method and result demonstration meetings held	65
Attendance	3301
Other extension meetings attended	93
attendance	4179
No. ext. meetings at which were shown charts	98
Activities includes Better Homes	
Total no. homes adopting practices relative to food-preparation	4681

COUNCIL BLUFFS, IOWA

		Mos. Service this year
Larson, Mrs. N. May, City H.D.A.		10
County Assn. fostering ext. work City Community Chest (8 organizations)		
No. communities in co. where ext. work should be conducted		21
No. above communities in which ext. programs has been cooperatively worked out.		18
No. voluntary county, community, or local leaders actively engaged	juniors	11
	adults	154
No. clubs carrying on work	juniors	8
	adult	18
Membership in above clubs	girls	98
	women	1780
No. home visits made		107
No. different homes visited		78
No. calls relating to ext. work (office)		428
Training meetings held for local leaders		
Junior work	number	4
	attendance	39
adult "	number	86
	attendance	669
Method & result demonstration meetings held		76
	attendance	3414

DULUTH, MINN.

		Mos. Service this year
Shiras, Sylvia R., urban H.D.A.		12
No. communities in co. where ext. work should be conducted		35
No. above communities where ext. program has been cooperatively worked out		24
No. voluntary county, community or local leaders actively engaged		153
No. clubs carrying on work		72
Membership in above clubs (women)		949
No. calls relating to ext. work(office)		366
Training meetings held for local leaders	number	32
	attendance	381
Method & result demonstration meetings held	number	229
	attendance	3391
Other ext. meeting attended	No.	51
	attendance	5993
Activities include Child Training, Home Visitors Work		
No. different homes adopting improved practices in food-preparation		25

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

	Mos.Service this year
Beard, Lillian P.,Urban H.D.A.	12

City Assn. fostering extension work
Woman's Community Council - 373 members

No. districts in county where ext. work should be conducted	23
No. above communities where ext. program has been cooperatively worked out 63 groups	21
No. voluntary county, community or local leaders actively engaged	135
No. club carrying on work	63
Membership in above clubs (women)	800
No. calls relating to work (office)	384
Training meetings for local leaders	22
attendance	302
Method & result demonstration meetings held	504
attendance	5630

PATERSON, NEW JERSEY

		Mos. service this year
Brogan, Cecilia Barret, Urban H.D.A.		12
Co. Assn. fostering extension work Paterson Home Bureau - membership		1500
No. of communities in co. where work should be conducted		24
No. of above communities where program has been cooperatively worked out		24
No. voluntary county, community or local leaders actively engaged	Juniors	4
	adults	72
No. clubs carrying on extension work- Jr.		7
	Adult	193
Membership in above clubs	girls	95
	women	3759
No. home visits made		33
No. different homes visited		27
No. calls relating to ext. work (office)		550
Training meeting for local leaders		
Junior work	number	4
	attendance	10
Adult "	number	8
	attendance	94
Method & result demonstration meetings		241
	attendance	7515
No. different homes adopting improved practices in food-preparation		908

ROCHESTER

	Mos. Service this year
Watkins, Georgie, H. D. A.	12
Leete, Alice R., Asst. H. D. A.	12
Gordnier, Lois, Asst. H.D.A.	3
Rossney, Sarah, Asst. H. D. A.	per diem

Co. Assn. fostering extension work
Monroe Co. Board of Supervisors, 50 members

No. of communities in co. where program has been cooperatively worked ou		31
No. of voluntary county, community or local leaders actively engaged		1830
No. of clubs carrying on ext. work (adult)		31
Membership in above clubs	men	2063
Number of club members completing (women)		2000
No. of home visits made		35
No. different homes visited		15
No. calls relating to work (office)		3039
Training meetings held for local leaders	Number	44
	Attendance	1181
Method and result demonstration meetings held	Number	720
	Attendance	17646
Other ext. meetings attended	number	8
	attendance	51500
No. meetings at which were shown		
	lantern slides	6
	motion pictures	12
	Charts	257

Activities include civics, child guidance, family development, crafts

No. different homes adopting improved practices in food preparation	9,180

ST. PAUL, MINN.

	Mos. Service this year
Erkel, Agnes M., Urban H.D.A.	3
Terrill, Alice " "	4

Co. assn. fostering extension work
St. Paul Assn of Business and Public Affairs
Community Chest
Ramsey Co. Agricultural Society, ~~xxxxxxxxxx~~

No. of communities in co. where work should be conducted	55
No. above communities in which program has been cooperatively worked out	40
No. voluntary county, community or local leaders actively engaged in work (adults)	114
No. clubs carrying extension work	49
Membership in above clubs (women)	551
No. calls relating to work (office)	187
No. training meeting for local leaders	19
attendance	212
Other ext. meetings attended	16
attendance	1135
No. meetings at which charts were shown	235

City Home Dem. Work - Historic.

An Analysis of Home Economics Extension in the Cities of

Mass., Illinois, Kansas, Missouri and Pennsylvania

Miss Gertrude Van Hoesen

An Analysis of Home Economics Extension in the Cities of Mass., Illinois, Kansas, Missouri and Pennsylvania.

When the President of the United States signed the Smith-Lever Bill on May 8, 1914, home economics was included for the first time in Federal legislation. This act entitled "an act to provide for cooperating extension work between the agricultural college in the several states ----- and the U. S. Department of Agriculture," was for the purpose of combining the results of the work of the experiment station and the experience of the best farmers. It was not to provide for further extension teaching but by means of local demonstrations on actual farms to increase the tangible results of agricultural research. By the terms of this act, the house was recognized in rural extension work as a part of the farm.

The house economics demonstration service progressed much more slowly than the agricultural service. On June 30, 1917 there were only 17 home demonstration agents at work in the counties of ten states. Of these New York had four and Massachusetts five agents who were permanently employed in the county farm bureaus. In eight other states there was one agent each in a county.

But since August 1917 with the passage of the so-called "Food Production Bill" the extension work with the women has greatly expanded. This bill H.R. 4188, entitled "To provide further for the national security and defense by facilitating the distribution of agricultural products; for increasing food production and eliminating waste etc. not only made it possible to increase the force of rural agents, but provided for appointing home demonstration agents in the larger cities. As the problems of the consumption of

large quantities of food and therefore of conservation - are concentrated in cities, the urban extension work was provided as a part of the war emergency program. In addition to the above reason, cities because of their mixed populations and crowded conditions are centers of potential discontent through misunderstanding the necessary war-time regulations.

It was therefore decided that insofar as the emergency funds were available, urban home demonstration agents might be emploted and located in cities with a population of 40,000 or more. These agents would cooperate with existing organizations and create new ones when necessary and feasible for the purpose of giving instruction to city women on the following topics:-

1. Food production - by means of home gardening and poultry raising.
2. Food conservation - through canning,drying, preserving, etc. the elimination of waste and the utilization of valuable but little used foods.

This instruction might be given in various ways; demonstrations, lectures, distribution of pamphlets, exhibits, etc.

Progress of City Extension Work:

Between the passage of the Food Production Bill in August 1917 and the end of the fiscal year June 30, 1917, the home demonstration agents were placed in 96 cities in 25 states while five others had formed plans for urban work when the funds became available. It became necessary to appoint assisting urban agents in some of these cities to meet the demand for this service. Through the help of volunteer leaders, who were trained by the urban agents thousands of organized groups in every city have been reached instead of just the women that could be helped by the urban agent alone.

The development of the city work has been under the direction of the extension departments in the various states. It began as an emergency measure. Whether it will become permanent or not will depend largely upon the recognition or principles by the states in which it was carried on. It was not a cooperative measure in the sense that the Smith-Lever Act was cooperative. In that bill the emphasis on the idea of copperation is largely expressed in the requirement that the people of the state accepting the provision of the act shall provide in amount of money equal to that appropriated by the federal government for that state.

Under the Food Production Act the money was provided from Federal funds for counties, districts or cities, where funds were not available for starting regular home demonstration work, for the employment of emergency home demonstration agents whose duties were similar to those of the regular home demonstration agents. In other words, the cooperation under this bill lay in the desire to cooperate on a program of work, the outcome of which was necessary to winning the war.

The war is over. This work was put into cities as a war emergency. The President has just signed the second Food Production or Agricultural Emergency Bill which makes it possible for the Federal Government to continue paying the salaries of the home demonstration agent in cities until June 30, 1919. An analysis of the urban work as it has been carried on for 15 months in five typical states, may give us a basis for determining whether it ought to be continued through the reconstruction period, whether certain principles of organization have been recognized which would tend to make it permanent, or whether it was in fact only a war emergency.

The city work will be analyzed according to the following outline:

1. A statement of facts as to the status of the extension work for women in the various states under consideration previous to the passage of the "Food Production Bill" H R. 4188.

2. The local financial support given to the work by the cities.

3. The resulting organization

4. Cooperative agencies.

5. Types of service rendered.

The states selected are Massachusetts, Illinois, Kansas, Missouri and Pennsylvania.

They represent different types of extension organization and each state has met the urban problem in a somewhat different way.

M A S S A C H U S E T T S

Statement of facts: -

There are no real farm bureaus in Massachusetts. The state is largely urban and its interests are industrial. According to the 1910 census, there are 55 cities in the state with a population of over 10,000 each. Of the 55, there are 15 of over 40,000, 7 between 30,000 and 40,000, 6 between 20,000 and 30,000 and 27 between 10,000 and 20,000. With the industrial expansion the probability is that there are more rather than fewer cities of 40,000 today.

There are some farmers in Massachusetts of course, but the number of the population engaged in farming is very small - only .49% of the total population of the state being rural. The state college at Amherst is small and has commanded very little respect in the state up to the present time.

But the people of Massachusetts have organized County Improvement Leagues which they now call Farm Bureaus with a county agent and a home demonstration agent in each. They are promoted by town interests who wish to help "The poor farmer" by telling him what to do. As a result the executive committee, or Board of Trustees, as they are called, are composed largely of city people. A meeting of the trustees of the Farm Bureau resembles a meeting of Bank Directors more than any other group.

During the last session of the legislature of Massachusetts a bill called "The Anti-Aid amendment to the Constitution" was passed. By the terms of the bill, no state money can be appropriated for private institutions.

As the County Improvement Leagues, or Farm Bureaus have been private organizations receiving some state and county funds, this ruling will affect their financial existence.

The Home Economics extension work in Massachusetts has been developed as a part of this Farm Bureau organization. When, under the provisions of the Food Production Bill it became possible to put home demonstration agents in cities, the Massachusetts plan was to develop the city work as a part of the larger unit the county. Worcester County was organized with a home demonstration agent in charge of the Women's Work in the entire county, with assistants who were specialists in food, clothing and club work. They had their headquarters in the Farm Bureau in Worcester, a city of over 150,000 people.

As Massachusetts has so many cities of over 40,000 people, two state leaders were appointed, one to be in charge of urban work and in charge of rural work, both responsible to the extension director.

During the fifteen months, the fifteen cities of over, 40,000 in the state have been organized and a city home demonstration agent selected by the people.

2. Local Financial Support :-

As the salaries of the emergency home demonstration agents were paid from the funds appropriated by Congress for the Food Production Bill, H. R. 4188 in order to organize and develop urban work, the state urban leader, visited each city and secured local financial support, before sending a home demonstration agent. The Public Safety Committee had been organized in Massachusetts shortly after the United States entered the war, each city therefore, has funds at its disposal to use for all kinds of war work.

The financial aid given in the cities of Massachusetts is shown in the following list: -

Cities	Amount Appropriated	By Whom	To Whom
1. Boston	$2,000 (Annual)	Public Safety Committee	(Womans' Comm. (on Food Conser- (vation.
2. Worcester	1,500 (annual)	City Council	"
3. Holyoke	1,000 (annual)	City Council	"
4. Haverhill	As needed	Finance Committee of Public Safety.	"
5. Lawrence	1,000 (annual)	City Council	"
6. Lowell	1,032 (annual)	Public Safety Committee	"
7. Malden	1,000 (annual)	City Council	Public Safety Com.
8. New Bedford	2,000 (annual)	City Council	Committee of 100
9. Newton	As needed	Public Safety Committee	Food Cons. Comm .
10. Salem	1,000 (annual)	War chest	"
11. Springfield	All that was needed.	Public Safety Committee	Women's Committee of Public Safety Committee.
12. Brockton	1,000 (annual)	City Council	Food Conservation Committee.
13. Cambridge	2,000 (annual)	City Council	"
14. Fall River	2,000 (annual	City Council	"
15. Fitchburg	600 (annual	City Council	"

A careful examination of this list will show that the money was voted by the city council or by the Public Safety Committee, or other war organization to a war committee to be used in solving a war problem. In other words it was an emergency appropriation in every case. In no cities was it voted to the home demonstration agent or to her committee.

In addition to the money appropriated outright there were money equivalent or actual gifts in the form of offices, stenographic help, telephone service, supplies, printing and money.

Estimated money equivalents given.- -

	Office	Stenographer	Telephone	Gifts
Boston	$800.00	$900.00	$100.00	Supplies $500.00 Money 500.00 Printing 60.00 Support of truck 1500.00
Brockton	100.00	300.00		
Cambridge	360.00	780.00	69.00	Canning Kitchen $600.
Fall River	360.00	161.00	92.69	
Fitchburg	Free	240.00	51.00	
Haverhill	180.00	Volunteer	18.00	
Holyoke	200.00			
Lawrence				
Lowell	220.00	255.00	57.00	Use of truck
Malden		160.00 (4 mo.)		
New Bedford	120.00	Volunteer	36,00	
Newton	300.00	520.00	42.00	
Salem				
Springfield	3,624	786.00	267.00	Money for anything to make work a success.
Worcester	Furnished by Farm Bureau.			

There are probably many things that ought to be put under gifts about which there is no available record at the present time.

3. The organization effected. -

The chief features of the Federal plan for urban organization, based upon the successful practices of the farm bureau in all the states is as follows: -

a. The division of the city into units or for the purpose of securing a division of labor in reaching all of the women of the city.

b. District Committees each one of which is chosen because of her ability to lead one of the projects undertaken in a district program of work.

c. A central council composed of the chairmen of the various district committees.

d. An executive committee consisting of president, vice-president, secretary-treasurer and as many city wide leaders of projects as there are projects undertaken in the districts. On this committee the urban home demonstration agent would act as executive secretary and the assistant home demonstration agents would be ex-officio members.

e. Special or project committees composed of each project leader on the executive committee and the leaders of the same project on the various district committees.

f. An advisory committee composed of men and women who represent various interests and groups in the city: for example , the mayor, the superintendent of schools, the president of the Chamber of Commerce, the chairman of the Federation of Women's Clubs, a Jewish representative, a Catholic priest, etc.

.In analyzing the organization of the cities of Massachusetts the above place will be used.

a. The method and result of dividing the city into districts.

In answer to a questionnaire in which each agent was asked to report whether her system of districting was based on political wards, school districts, geographical divisions or nationalities, the following list was arranged:

	Districts	Number
Boston	Visiting Nurses	14
Brockton	School and Geographical	
Cambridge	Wards	11
Fall River	Geographical	10
Fitchburg	Geographical and Nationalities	14
Haverhill	"	10
Holyoke	Wards	9
Lawrence	Not decided	
Lowell	Geohraphical	11
Malden	Geographical and Nationalities	5
New Bedford	"	8
Newton	Geographical	9
Salem	Wards	6
Springfield	Wards Nationalities	8
Worcester	Wards	10

Committees Suggested:

As war was declared in April and the Food Production Bill was not passed until August, the women of the cities in Massachusetts were well organized under the Public Safety Committee and the Council of National Defense before it was possible to place an urban home demonstration agent in their midst. As a result in general each home demonstration agent in Massachusetts had an executive committee generally that committee to whom the money was appropriated, the Women's Food Conservation Committee.

They knew what they wanted done and they welcomed a trained science woman who could carry out their program.method of training home demonstration agents.

The state urban leader was given two assistant state urban leaders who were appointed to follow her up and help the urban home demonstration agents with their plans for organization. In addition to these assistants, there were several specialists who went into the cities and assisted in the food and clothing campaigns.

But the success of the urban home demonstration agent depended largely upon the leadership of the individual agent. In general, she had her executive committee in the Food Conservation Committee, her central council composed of district chairmen and her district committees composed of representatives of groups within the district. Her advisory committee and her special project committees did not exist as distinct from the other three.

4. Cooperating Agencies. -

a. Organizations. -

Council of National Defense
Civic League
New Century Club
Old Century Club
Catholic Societies
Churches of all denominations &Nat'l.
Village Improvement Societies
Board of Health
Eastern Star
Y. W. C. A.
Labor Unions
Suffrage organizations
Anti-Suffrage Organizations
Merchant's Associations of all kinds
Red Cross
Women's Clubs
Visiting Nurses Org.
Settlements
Parent Teachers Ass'n.
Girl Scouts
Public Schools
Children's Aid Society
Daughters of the American Revolution.
Gas Companies

b. Nationalities -

Irish	Syrian	Greek
Jewish	Polish	Scotch
Italian	Lithuanians	French
Portuguese	Belgians	Swedes
Russians	Turks	English
American	white	American
"	colored	Finns

5. Types of service rendered. -

The home demonstration agent has given valuable assistance in organizing and carrying on the following types of service.

a. Liberty Bread Shops where a paid assistant (a practical worker) sold bread, cakes etc., made from substitute grains, fats and sugar.) In addition demonstrations were given there regularly for the instruction of those people who wished to bake their own bread, cakes, etc, at home.

b. Community Canning and Drying Kitchens.
These kitchens were opened in schools, equipped shops, women's Clubs, or in the kitchens of churches in order to lteach groups of women to can fruit, vegetables, etc. for the winter. 2. to provide a central place with proper equipment where the work could be done in large quantities by largergroups. In some places they were financed by industrial plants.

c. In preparing and equipping and training demonstors for a demonstration truck in order to reach the women who never attended demonstrations.

d. Giving milk talks to women and children.

e. Organizing milk shops in order to sell at wholesale.

f. Giving courses of lessons to visiting nurses to visiting workers in Civilian Relief to the Kindergarten Clubs of the City to a group of leading foreign women each of whom in turn teach her own people.
to cooks and chefs from the kitchen of the wealthy families
to cooks and chefs from hotels, restaurants and cafeterias
Assisting in opening a community market and establishing curb markets.

g. Assisting in weighing the babies in the Child Welfare Campaign.

h. Organizing canteens and directing the preparation of food during the epidemic and serving as dietitians in emergency hospitals.
Quotation from report which is typical of work done:
"Canteen work was organized under the supervision of the home demonstration agent and her assistants. Food was prepared in one center and distributed from other centers. As the epidemic increased in seriousness, it was decided to open an emergency hospital. The home demonstration agent and her assistants were asked to take charge of the diet kitchen."

i. Organizing groups of women for thrift work in various ways, clothing. health, labor, etc.

The position of the home demonstration agent in the various cities:

In general the urban home demonstration agent held a definite position in the Food Conservation Committee. Their offices were placarded to that effect. They were recognized as trained women who were appointed by the Department of Agriculture to help them. In Boston, the urban agent was the executive secretary for the Food Conservation Committee. But it is difficult to find any organization for them when the food conservation committee is dissolved.

ILLINOIS.

1. Statement of Facts -

The organization of county extension work in Illinois differs from the majority of other states in that there are three distinct organizations - for agricultural, for home demonstration and for boys and girls club work. Each of these organizations operates as a separate unit, has its own executive committee, secures its own membership and carries out its program of work without any relationship to the other two.

The Women's organization is called the Home Bureau. There is an executive committee composed of President, Vice-President, Secretary-Treasurer, and five additional members. These executive committee members are elected to lead four definite lines of work, namely; food, clothing, health and sanitation, household management and equipment.

The plan of organization is to first form the Home Bureau with a definite membership and dues pledged for three years. Pledges for $1500 yearly must be secured and there must be funds in hand amounting to $500 before the bureau can be formed and a home demonstration agent selected. The salary of the county home demonstration agent was paid by the Federal and State funds up to $1500. If the executive committee selected an agent who wants more than $1500, the difference was paid from the membership fees. In addition, the home bureau furnishes the automobile, traveling expenses, the office, clerical help and telephone service.

It had been rather difficult to secure the necessary memberships for the Home Bureau previous to 1917. It has been hard to convince the women that they needed such an organization. As a result when the Food Production Bill was signed in August 1917 there were not many home bureaus in Illinois. When it became possible to place home demonstration agents in cities of over 40,000,

they were sent to Chicago, Peoria, Springfield and Rockford

2. Local Financial Aid.

The State leader of Home Demonstration work departed from her county policy at that time in four ways:-

1. She required no local financial support.
2. She paid the entire salary of the agents up to $2,000.
3. She offered the services of home demonstration agents to the Women's Committee of the State Council of Defense, but gave them no choice of candidates.
4. She asked the chairmen of the Women's Committee of the Council of Defense to furnish or arrange for the office, equipment, clerical help and telephone service.
5. No arrangement was made for the payment of any local expenses.

The only requirement was the office with adequate facilities. As a result of this policy, in Chicago the office was located with the Food Administration. In Springfield the office consisted of a desk in a large room with all the war agencies in the city with a share in the clerical help and unlimited telephone service. In Rockford the office and adequate facilities were furnished by the Chamber of Commerce. In Peoria the office was with the Food Administration until the agent organized a Thrift Kitchen and moved it there.

In none of these cities was any provision made for local transportation or the materials used in demonstrations, exhibits, etc. In general, the local group receiving service paid all of the expense for materials. The deficit in all cases was paid from State funds by the Extension Department at the College.

But in August 1918, after trying the above plan for a year, a home

bureaus were organized in East St. Louis and Alton on the county plan with exception of the method of securing the $1500 local financial support. Instead of getting the money by means of memberships, it was raised by subscriptions from organizations who became interested in the work.

As a result of the success of this method in East St. Louis and Alton, the State leader has told the home demonstration agents in Rockford, Springfield and Peoria that they must raise $1500 local support or she will withdraw them from the cities and place them in counties which are organized and waiting for home demonstration agents.

3. Organizations Effected.

As the state was completely organized by the Women's Committee of the State Council, this organization received the home demonstration agent in various ways -

In Chicago she was made chairman of Conservation on their Executive Committee. In Springfield, she was annexed to the Executive Committee as an adviser but is an ex-officio member. In Rockford and Peoria they look upon the Home Demonstration Agent as a demonstrator by means of whom they could carry out their programs.

The plan for organizing a home bureau was discribed in the Massachusetts report. In no Illinois city was that plan followed because of the organization of the Women's Committee of the Council of National Defense. The cities were districted as follows:-

	Districts	Number
Chicago	Wards	34
Springfield	School Districts	18
Rockford	School Districts	19

	Districts	Number
Peoria	Not Definite	
East St. Louis	Not Completed	
Alton	Not Completed	

In Chicago before October 1, 1918, although the home demonstration agent was chairman of Conservation for the city, she had no organization through which to work. As each of the thirty-four wards has a chairman of Conservation on the ward committee, her working committee for the city would logically be composed of those thirty-four chairmen.

On October 1, she asked the Executive Committee for authority to develop her organization in this way. She was immediately voted the authority to organize her home bureau within their organization. As the result of this arrangement, when the Council of Defense is disbanded, she will have an organization by means of which she can develop the permanent home bureau.

As she has six assistant home demonstration agents in the city, her plan is to divide Chicago into ten districts and place a home demonstration agent in each of the six that are ready to provide headquarters and some local financial support, adding new agents as the other sections organize.

In Springfield the district committees are being reorganized. The school are all used as community centers and it seems best to consider that fact in completing the home bureau organization. The important thing at the present time is to get local financial support. The Commercial Club assured the home demonstration agent that they would do whatever other Illinois cities did.

Method of training the Urban Home Demonstration Agents.

Nothing was done to help the urban agents in any way. They were appointed to assist in the war program. The state leader frankly admitted that she had done nothing to assist them in forming an organization.

4 Co-operative agencies -

Similar to the Massachusetts list

5. Types of service

Similar to the Massachusetts list.

KANSAS

1. Statement of Facts.

The State of Kansas has adopted the new type of Farm Bureau organization which admits women to full membership and elects at least two on the executive committee. Up to the present time the county home demonstration agent has worked through farm bureau, where it existed, but without membership or any connection with the program of work. The farm bureau has always appropriated $400.00 for her work from the county appropriations for extension work.

All county home demonstration agents get the same salary $1,350. They are required to buy their own automobiles, but the expense of operating is paid out of the $400.00.

When under the provision of the Emergency Bill, it became possible to put home demonstration in cities, the extension director got permission at Washington to appoint them for all cities in Kansas of over 10,000, as there are only three cities in the State of over 40,000 - Kansas City, Topeka and Wichita.

2. Local Financial Support.

As the salaries of the urban home demonstration agents were to be paid entirely from Federal funds, the plan followed in Kansas for city work was to secure $400.00 local financial support before allowing a city to have an agent. The state leader visited all of the cities of 10,000 and over and secured $400.00 in addition to office, equipment, clerical help and unlimited telephone service. All urban agents in Kansas receive a salary of $1500.

	Amount	By Whom	Office Etc.
Kansas City	$400.00	Chamber of Commerce	Chamber of Commerce
Wichita	$400.00	(City Manager (Chamber of Commerce	City Hall
Hutchison	$400.00	(City Council (Board of Education	Post Office Building

	Amount	By Whom	Office Etc.
Pittsburg	$400.00	(City Council (Board of Education	Chamber of Commerce
Fort Scott	$400.00	Chamber of Commerce	Chamber of Commerce
Independence	$400.00	Chamber of Commerce	Chamber of Commerce

5. Organization Effected.

There is not much organization as yet in the cities of Kansas with the exception of Ft. Scott and Pittsburg. The home bureau in Ft. Scott is completely organized. The city as a whole is working under the leadership of the home demonstration agent. She has a strong advisory committee composed of eight representative men and women.

This committee and the home demonstration agent districted the city according to wards and made up their committees according to the Red Cross method.

There were seven districts. A major was selected to represent each district. Each major selected five captains who in turn each selected two to five lieutenants, thereby securing a working committee for each district.

The same plan is followed in Pittsburg, but the home demonstration agent lacks leadership.

In Kansas City, the home demonstration agent has no idea of organization. She wants to do all of the work herself, therefore from the standpoint of organization there is none. In Topeka, Hutchinson and Independence the agents were not able to work closely with the Women's Committee of the State Council of Defense or to effect organizations of their own. The cooperated with all existing organizations in order to carry out the purpose for which they were appointed. In each city there was an advisory committee which acted also as an executive committee.

4. Method of training the Agents.

The State Leader made regular visits to the cities and tried to help them by getting them in touch with the right forces. With that exception she let them alone.

4 Cooperating Agencies

(a) The same as Massachusetts

(b) Nationalities. - Kansas is a rural state with a population of about 1,650,000 people, about a million less than the population of Chicago. The only sections of the state in which the question of nationalities play an important part are the coal mines in a southeastern county and in Kansas City.

This problem was not met with great satisfaction.

Types of Service -

Same as Massachusetts.

MISSOURI

1. Statement of Facts.

The extension work for women was organized as a separate department within the Farm Bureau in Missouri. The state leader was not able to see it as a part of the general organization plan. It was, therefore, a man's organization with a woman's section or committee.

When it became possible to put the Emergency Home Demonstration Agents into cities of over 40,000, they were sent to St. Louis, Kansas City and St. Joseph. As in Illinois all previous practicies were waived and the home demonstration agents were sent into the cities to work with existing organizations to "Save the wheat".

2. Local Financial Support.

In none of the three cities were the people asked to furnish any local financial support. The salaries were paid by the Federal Government up to $2700.00. The leading war organization in the city was supposed to look after the local expenses in some way. In August 1918 the extension director in conference with the chairmen of these war organizations decided that in order to continue the extension work for women in the cities St. Louis must raise $2500 financial support for the coming year, Kansas city $2000 and St. Joseph $1200 to $1500. In return, St. Louis would secure the services of a home demonstration agent and three assistant home demonstration agents, Kansas City a home demonstration agent and two assistant home demonstration agents, and St. Joseph one home demonstration agent.

The amount required was pledged by these chairmen in order to keep the home demonstration agents.

In all three cities the office and necessary facilities were furnished last year.

3. Organization Effected.

At the present time the home demonstration agents in the cities of Missouri have no organization which resembles the home bureau.

In St. Louis the city was most thoroughly organized by the St. Louis Women's Central Committee on Food Conservated in the Food Administration. This organization was effected as early as April, 19, 1917 in response to an appeal made by Mr. Carl.S. Vrooman, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, to the members and guests of the St. Louis Chamber of Commerce for immediate action in food conservation. This organization was financed by contributions ranging from 50¢ to $1,000.

This organization devided the city into districts according to wards, appointed ward chairmen, precinct chairmen and block chairmen. In fact they completed an organization for the city which included every other possible organization, agency or nationality.

When the home demonstration agents were appointed from the College, they became a part of the working force for this Women's Committee with no voice in the organization. The work carried on by the home demonstration agents is described in the committee report as follows:-

> "A course of lessons in the use of substitutes was offered to every unit of 50 or more who registered to take them. Some classes registered as high as 200. In all, sixty-seven classes were formed. These classes were apportioned among five demonstrators supplied by the Extension Service of the College of Agriculture, University of Missouri."

Naturally, these scientifically trained women resented this treatment. After considerable difficulty, the work for the second year has been straightened out by the demand for financial support. It has resulted in the

following arrangement:-

The home demonstration agents have an office in a store, centrally located, It is equipped properly and they have a secretary and telephone service. It has already become a place for committee meetings and an information bureau.

The Women's Committee of the Food Administration has completed plans to establish four centers in their ten districts where the work of the district will be carried on. Each center will be in charge of the chairman of the investigating committee for that district. The home demonstration agent will arrange with these chairmen to be at the centers on definite days. Just what they do and how they will do it will depend largely upon the ability of the home demonstration agents to receive the cooperation of each district chairman.

The chairman of the Women's Committee and her sub-chairman, in consultation with the home demonstration agents have decided to put on three campaigns, in food, in clothing and a miscellaneous one.

In Kansas City, the urban home demonstration agent is on the Executive Committee of the Women's Committee of the State Council of Defense. She has really no organization aside from theirs, but the arrangement is almost ideal, as she has the same position that she would have in a Home Bureau.

Up to the present time food and child welfare have been the work on which the attention of this committee has been centered. They are preparing to launch a clothing campaign and are enlarging their program to include all Thrift measures.

During the last year Miss Shilling used the nine Charity Association districts and worked through the Parent Teachers' Association. She presented her plan at a meeting of the chairmen of the Parent Teachers' Association and

asked each one to talk it up in her own group. She formed her first group of volunteer demonstrators from among the home economics teachers of the city. Eighteen home economics teachers volunteered to join her class for training course. The Superintendent of schools made the following arrangement:

1. He gave Miss Shilling the use of the cooking laboratories in the school building.

2. He released each teacher from regular work, period for period given as a volunteer demonstrator. Through the agency of the school principals classes of women were formed to whom a course of twelve lessons were given by these home economics volunteer demonstrators. Each of the eighteen economics teachers met her class twice a week. Between 600 and 700 women were taught by these teachers. At the completion of ten out of twelve lessons the University of Missouri gave a diploma to 225 women.

From this group of 225 women Miss Shilling selected and trained 16 volunteer leaders to teach canning, preserving, etc. They each gave a course of four lessons but Miss Shilling started each class with a lecture.

4. Cooperating Agencies

a. The same as Massachusetts

b. The same as Massachusetts.

5. Types of Service

The same as Massachusetts.

PENNSYLVANIA

1. Statement of Facts.

Pennsylvania consists of 67 counties in 55 of which farm bureaus are organized. Of the remaining 12, five are not rural; four of the five being mountainour, (Forest, Elk, Cameron and Pike), and Philadelphia County distinctly Urban. It is very probable that these four counties will never organize farm bureaus. Of the remaining seven in Union County the organization is almost completed and there is more or less interest in the others. There is no railroad in Fulton County.

The Farm Bureau as it is organized in Pennsylvania is a man's organization and with a women's section. Until 5 or 6 years ago, the local financial aid was raised by subscriptions in some counties, by membership fees in others, and by a combination of both methods, and by appropriation from the County Commissioners in some. But at that time, the legislature of the state passed a law authorizing the county commissioners to appropriate money for the farm bureau. From the date of that law the Farm Bureau in Pennsylvania has been a free organization, supported by public funds to which all members of the county, both rural and urban, may belong. As it is supported by taxation everyone is entitled to its services. The salary of the county agent is paid from Federal and State Funds- from $1200 to $2400 but his expenses and the maintainance of the office is met by the County.

Home Demonstration Agents -

In 1917 when the Emergency Agricultural Appropriation Bill was pending, the extension director asked for permission to take a change on its passage in order to select well trained women from the graduating classes of some of the leading colleges. This resulted in Pennsylvania having 33 home

demonstration agents, all but one with a degree and desired experience and personality.

2. Local Financial Support.

There is no local financial support. The extension work for women is developed within the Farm Bureau, which is supported by a county appropriation. The home demonstration agent has her office, clerical help and telephone service in that organization. All other expenses are paid by the College from State and Federal Funds.

3. Organization Effected.

As this work was regarded as an emergency measure, it seemed best to the extension director to divide the state into districts, placing the home demonstration agents in the Farm Bureaus in the organized counties. But as all of the people of the state had a right to some of this emergency work the home demonstration agents did some work in every county whether organized or not. At the present time the 33 agents are so placed that all of the counties with farm bureaus are to be included in their programs.

Three agents have only one county each, Alleghany, Lackawanna and Lucerne. Two of the agents are in Philadelphia. There is no farm bureau so they have their headquarters in the City Hall Square, where all of the War Activities are centered. Two of the agents are at large and have their headquarters at the college. The other agents have two or three counties each with definite periods in each Farm Bureau.

Because the county includes the city, the County Farm Bureau as organized, includes both city and county men. When the Woman's Work became a part of the Farm Bureau, the county agent selected an Advisory Committee of women composed of the wives of important Farm Bureau members and other representative women to consider the women's work in the County. These women went back to their

communities and it was through them that the programs of the home demonstration agents were largely made up. The agents covered the entire state twice last year including the unorganized as well as the organized counties.

Although in a measure, it resembled state-wide extension work, it resulted in giving the work of the home demonstrationagent more publicity. At no time has their connection with the Department of Agriculture been overlooked. They have their offices in the Farm Bureau and all appointments are made through that agency. They are known as Home Economics Workers, not as Home Demonstration Agents.

Method of Training the Home Demonstration Agents.

Immediately after the Home Demonstration Agents were selected they spent two weeks at State College, where conferences were held daily in order to prepare them for their work.

This training consisted of:

1. Giving them the idea of what extension means from the standpoint of the ideal in Pennsylvania.
2. Teaching them about the people and industries of the State.
3. Lectures were prepared.
4. Experiments in substitute foods were tried out in the cooking laboratories.
5. Pamphlets and other literature were examined and selected for distribution.
6. Methods of work were discussed.

The Home Demonstration Agents in Pennsylvania are representatives of many colleges and states. There are very few if any who took their training in Home Economics in Pennsylvania. As a result there were many ideas and

more initiative brought into these disucssions than is generally the case in most states.

Ever, month since their appointment the agents have spent one week in conference at the State College - comparing experiences, getting the latest information from Washington, preparing new work to meet these demands, etc. Even, two weeks, when the influenza raged, the Home Demonstration Agents spent their time in conference at the College, getting ready for the year's work.

As a result of this method of procedure, there is a spirit of solidarity and a community spirit such as I have met in no other state. At no time and in no locality in Pennsylvania has the Home Demonstration Agent been thrown into a community to advertize herself or to make her first engagements. This was done either through the cooperation of the County Agent or by Director McDowell or Miss McDonald.

In Pittsburg and Philadelphia the work was introduced in special campaign, because these cities have colleges that are supported in part by state funds, It was necessary for the people of those cities to ask the agents from State College to work there. The extension director and the state leader the County Agent in Alleghany County, had conferences with the wives of the leading Farm Bureau members and the representative women, such as the chairmen of the Food Conservation Committee of the Women's Committee of the State Council of Defense and the women on the Committee of the Food Administration, etc.

As the result of these conferences, four agents were sent into Alleghany County for two weeks and completely covered the county through a systematic program.

The same program was followed in Philadelphia with this exception - 24 agents were sent into Philadelphia. As the result, a Home Demonstration Agent was placed in the Farm Bureau of Alleghany County in the City Hall at

Pittsburg, who works closely with the Chairman of the Food Conservation Committee of the Women's Committee of the State Council of Defense. As she is a real organizer, she respects Miss Hall, the Home Demonstration Agent, although she doesn't always understand just what Miss Hall aught to do.

In conference she asked what position the Home Demonstration Agent had in other cities. When told that the Home Demonstration Agent in Chicago had the same position on the Executive Committee of the Women's Committee of the Council of National Defense that she had in Allegheny County, she saw light and was big enough to acknowledge it.

4. Cooperating agencies.

a. The same as Massachusetts.

b. The same as Massachusetts.

c. In addition many more religious sects - as the Mennonites, Quakers, Dunkards, etc.

5. Types of Service.

Very few compared with the other states analyzed. The method of work up to a month ago was largely giving food demonstrations and lectures all of which were organized at the College. The districts are so large that the home demonstration agents have not yet become a recognized stable force in any farm bureau with the exception of the three in which each girl has only one county and in Philadelphia.

Summary: -

Even now as the cities are adjusting themselves to peace conditions the following information comes in from the field: - In Massachusetts where local financial support was freely given from war funds to solve a war emergency, the Public Safety Committee has dissolved and each of the fifteen cities has notified the State leader that the money appropriated is no longer available. She must go over the ground again and get her financial aid from permanent organizations. It will be interesting to follow the readjustment for peace in a state that spent money so lavishly for war. As Massachusetts and Kansas were the only two of the states analyzed that required local financial support before sending the city a home demonstration agent, let us see what is happening in Kansas.

As the local support in Kansas came actively from permanent organizations, there has been no question of its continuance,- it is a part of their yearly budget.

In Illinois, the county women have organized so many new home bureaus that it is disficult to get trained women with experience. But the cities, having had the services of the home demonstration agents for a year are refusing to give them up and are considering ways of raising the necessary funds.

In Missouri, they have already pledged the necessary amount for next year from private but permanent organizations.

In Pennsylvania, they will be able to continue their present number 33 home demonstration agents from the Smith-Lever funds, with but private subscriptions of any kind.

What has the home demonstration agent done in this cause that would lend toward permanency?

1. Being a trained home economics worker she was able to bring to people of all stations, sects, and races the information and practices to meet an immediate need.

2. Wherever she had the elements of leadership, by training volunteer leaders to do the practical work, she was able to assist in developing leadership among many women - rich and poor.

3. By working with the foreigners in our large cosmopolitan cities one of the largest contributions to Americanization was made.

   a. By securing their cooperation in a national program.

   b. By securing the cooperation of their leaders with each other.

   c. By helping the women to meet serious social problems which come from social food habits and limited purses.

   d. by showing them that the customs of their native countries are beginning to be appreciated by Americans.

4. By being able to help the women of a community solve their own problems. - For example : In one factory district when one of the working women was asked what ought to be done in her community to help her, she answered immediately, "We need a day nursery", She quickly told how many children below school age; in her three, that were to be found in her neighbors' families.

   In another community a woman answered the same question by "The garbage should be taken care of". While a third woman wanted help in feeding her baby.

What have the women done, in general, that will make it impossible to go back to their old careless ways? To quote the words of the President in his address to Congress to-day, Dec. 2, 1918."

> "And what shall we say of the women - of their instant intelligence quickening every task that they touched; their capacity for organization and co-operation which gave their action discipline and enhanced. the effectiveness of everything they attempted, their aptitude at tasks to which they never before set their hands."

The home demonstration agent has been one of these women assisting in the work done by the women - feebly in some places and effectively in others. From now on the point of attack will be different. There is no longer a war message to answer. The formation of classes to put on special campaigns is no longer necessary or desirable. If the work of the home demonstration agent is to become permanent the basis of her organization must be a program of work developed by the women of a city to meet their particular needs.

The urban home bureau ought to become the logical organization into which the women of the city use their powers developed in winning the war. The ultimate aim of this home bureau may be summed up as follows:

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK IN AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS

IN THE STATE OF _____

BY THE STATE COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE AND THE

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NAME OF PROJECT: Organization of Home Demonstration Work in Cities.

LEADER: Gertrude Van Hoesen.

LOCATION: Washington, D.C.

LEGAL AUTHORITY:

DATE EFFECTIVE: July 1, 1918.

OBJECT:

I. Original aim-

1. To meet a war emergency.
2. To teach the women in cities how to meet the immediate requests from the new federal departments of Food, Fuel, and Clothing, which were organized by the Government to eliminate waste and to promote conservation.

II. Immediate aim-

To give permanency to the work of the home demonstration agent in the cities of the 33 northern and western states.

1. By assiting the State Leader and the home demonstration agent in their efforts to organize the women of the cities for the purpose of solving the problems and developing the possibilities of the city home.
2. By assisting the State Leader and the city agent to make the basis of this organization and the program of work developed by the women of the cities to suit their particular needs.
3. By assisting the State Leaders and the city home demonstration agents to systematize their methods of work and to concentrate on a definite program through the use of the written project.
4. Local financial support.

Question:- How far and in what direction will community enterprises aid in attaining this purpose?

III. Ultimate aim-

To organize the economic and social forces in urban society in making the city a unit on a municipal

program and the women an organized factor in carrying out this program.

1. By aiding the home-makers (both men and women) to improve the standard of living in the individual homes.
2. By stimulating, directing and coordinating individual and municipal efforts relating to conservation of food, fuel, clothing, income, health, time, strength, labor, natural resources, and human life.
   A. By making the relation between diet, health, labor and income a matter of general information and practice.
   B. By getting people to use the income to the best advantage, both in caring for their families and in doing their share to make the city a better place in which to live.
   C. By training women to so organize their own homes that they may get the maxium of efficiency with the minimum of effort, in order that they may give as much of their services as possible to community effort or organization and still maintain a high standard of health for themselves and their families.

PROBLEMS INVOLVED:

1. Changing the idea that the business of the home demonstration agent is merely to stage demonstrations.
2. Inducing the state leader to encourage the home demonstration agent to make a survey of the city through the agency of the district chairman as a means of considering the city as a unit instead of a series of demonstrating spots.
3. To persuade State Leaders to encourage home demonstration agents to multiply their influence by training groups of volunteer leaders.
4. To prove that leadership must be developed as a valuable factor in making this work permanent.
5. Showing the State Leader and city home demonstration agent that a method of procedure is an important factor in organization when developing a program of work.

METHOD OF PROCEDURE:

Program of Work-

1. Attend conferences of home demonstration agents at the College.
   A. For the purpose of keeping in touch with the organization of the state under the plan of the typical farm bureau.
   B. To give instruction to state leaders in connection with developing the program of work in city and community.
   C. To help train local leaders, writing projects, preparing reports, etc.

2. Visiting city home demonstration agents in their own field.
   A. To assist them in problems of organization methods of work and the use of volunteer leaders.
   B. Visiting districts or communities with the agent to observe progress of work, to encourage the agent, to point out good method and to show where larger assistance from local women would strengthen their organization.
   C. Visits to cities and work with city agents will be thechief feature of field work especially in those states where city organization has been made a part of the extension program.

3. City agents will be encouraged to outline their activites in written project form. Copies of all projects prepared by state leaders and city home demonstration agents will be asked for by the Washington Office.

4. City agents will be assisted in their own fields to select and train volunteer leaders as a means of strengthening organization and of making the work permanent.

SUPERVISION:

1. An effort will be made to visit each of the 33 Northern and Western states at least once during the year for the purpose of conferring with and supervising the work of the state leaders and city agents.

2. Additional supervision will be given to typical states which will be encouraged to put greater emphasis on city organization.

3. Questionnaires will be sent to city agents from time to time, through the office of the State Leader, to keep in touch with the follow-up methods.

4. Projects will be checked regularly with the monthly reports and semi-annual reports to see whether the plans outlined are being followed.

5. Projects will be filed to serve as a basis for checking results of activities over a period of years.

6. Suggestions on methods of carrying out programs will be sent to state leaders and city agents asneeded.

7. Personal touch will be kept on the individual work through correspondence and data from other states.

GENERAL CONFERENCES: At regional conferences and at the annual meeting of State Leaders in Washington reports of organization programs and methods of work will be presented by the State Leaders, and special problems relating to this line of extension work will be discussed.

ASSISTANCE: Members of the Washington staff, especially those connected with organization work in counties, specialists in subject-matter and in demonstrations, will be asked to assist in this project in the office and the field.

PUBLICITY: Information regarding the growth of the Home Bureau in the cities will be supplied to the Office of Information for circulation through the national press.
State Leaders and city agents will be assisted in the preparation of copy for the press and the selection of news items.

COOPERATION: It is hoped that all of the organized agencies in the city will cooperate in carrying out this project.

SUGGESTIONS:

City Home Dem. Work - Historic.

STATUS OF URBAN WORK

December 31, 1919.

Gertrude Van Hoesen

STATUS OF URBAN WORK

December 31, 1919.

Gertrude Van Hoesen

STATUS OF URBAN WORK

December 31, 1919

Gertrude Van Hoesen

BACKGROUND

On August 1917 with the passage of the Food Production Bill the extension work with women was expanded. By the terms of this Act it was not only possible to increase the force of rural home demonstration agent but to appoint agents in the larger cities. The problems of the enormous consumption of food in cities, the crowded conditions of life, and the mixed population, made the enforcement of the regulations necessitated by war a matter largely of education and understanding.

It was, therefore, decided that in so far as emergency funds were available urban home demonstration agents might be employed and located in cities with a population of 40,000 or more. The salaries of these agents were paid by the Federal Government from the Emergency Funds while the local support was in most cases furnished from local sources. The agents were to cooperate with existing organizations and create new ones when necessary and feasible for the purpose of giving instruction on the city food production and conservation.

By the end of the fiscal year June 30, 1918 there were 117 home demonstration agents in 96 cities of 25 states. Through the help of volunteer leaders, who were trained by the urban agents thousands of organized groups in every city were reached. At the end of the fiscal year June 30, 1919 there were 98 urban agents in cities.

The following chart shows the maximum and minimum salaries paid to the urban agents during the period covered by the Food Production Act:

February 28, 1920

SALARIES OF URBAN HOME DEMONSTRATION WORKERS

	Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1918			Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1919		
	Maximum	Minimum	Average	Maximum	Minimum	Average
Arizona	-	-	-	-	-	-
California	-	-	-	-	-	-
Colorado	-	-	-	$2,004	$1980	$1992
Connecticut	$1600	$1000	$1175	2000	1200	1565
Delaware	1500	1500	1500	1500	1200	1350
Idaho	1680	1440	1560	1800	1200	1500
Illinois	2040	1080	1622	2004	1200	1690
Indiana	1560	900	1412	1800	900	1591
Iowa	2004	1500	1752	2004	1500	1752
Kansas	1500	1380	1480	1700	1500	1537
Maine	1440	1440	1440	1440	1200	1320
Massachusetts	2520	840	1561	2520	1080	1632
Michigan	1620	1320	1500	1800	1500	1660
Minnesota	1800	1008	1412	2100	1200	1688
Missouri	2004	1900	1414	2400	1080	1590
Montana	1800	1500	1650	1800	1800	1800
Nebraska	2040	1008	1353	2040	1008	1360
Nevada	-	-	-	-	-	-
New Hampshire	1200	1008	1084	1200	1008	1080
New Jersey	1800	1020	1217	1800	1020	1394
New Mexico	-	-	-	-	-	-
New York	-	-	-	2004	1200	1530
North Dakota	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ohio	2500	1320	1625	2500	1320	1628
Oregon	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pennsylvania	1500	1400	1450	1500	1400	1450
Rhode Island	1008	1008	1008	-	-	-
South Dakota	-	-	-	-	-	-
Utah	1920	1200	1560	1920	1200	1560
Vermont	1020	1020	1020	1020	1020	1020
Washington	2304	1440	1842	1620	1440	1530
Wisconsin	2004	1200	1476	-	-	-
Wyoming	-	-	-	-	-	-

Funds spent for urban work fiscal year ending June 30, 1918 - - $93,429.70
Funds spent for urban work fiscal year ending June 30, 1919 - - 164,360.55

No. workers (urban) fiscal year ending June 30, 1918 - 117
No. urban workers fiscal year ending June 30, 1919 - - 98

II. GENERAL STATUS

As the Emergency funds were discontinued on July 1, 1919, and the policy followed by the Secretary of Agriculture was to discourage the use of Federal funds in cities, the work in all but fourteen cities in seven states of the thirty-three Northern and Western States was discontinued. Only ten of these cities in five states appear on our lists.

The funds for the salaries and local support of the Home Demonstration Agents in these cities come entirely from Federal State Smith-Lever, state, county and local funds, with $1.00 a year from Federal money to insure supervision and the franking privilege.

The definite sources from which these funds are obtained are given in Chart I.

Chart I.

URBAN HOME DEMONSTRATION WORKERS
ON ROLLS FEBRUARY 29, 1920.
- - - - - -

STATE	CITY	AGENT	SALARY (Per Annum)	SOURCE OF FUNDS (SALARY
Massachusetts	Holyoke	Alta Jane Emerson	$2001.000	$1 U.S.D.A.Regular 1000 county funds 1000 city of Holyoke
Mass.	Quincy	Edith C. Badger	1501.00	$1 U.S.D.A.Regular 600 county funds 900 Local Funds
Mass.	Maldon	Gladys M. Emerson	1801.00	$1 U.S.D.A.Regular 900 County Funds 900 Farm Bureau Funds

STATE	CITY	AGENT	SALARY (Per Annum)	SOURCE OF FUNDS (SALARY)
Mass.	Fitchburg	Florence P. Wright	$1801.00	$1 U.S.D.A. Regular 1800 County Funds
Missouri	St. Louis	Reven Betz (Asst)	1801.00	$1 U.S.D.A. Regular 1800 Federal S-L Funds
Missouri	Kansas City	Ida M. Shilling	2101.00	$1 U.S.D.A. Regular 1800 State S-L Funds 300 City Committee
New Jersey	Paterson	Cecilia B. Brogan	1501.00	$1 U.S.D.A. Regular 600 Supplementary Fed. Smith-Lever Funds 900 Board of Education
New York	Syracuse	Edith M. Barber	2401.00	$1 U.S.D.A. Regular 1800 County Funds 600 Federal S-L Funds
New York	Syracuse	Katherine Hayden (Assistant)	1201.00	$1.U.S.D.A. Regular 1200 Local Funds
New York	Buffalo	Kathryn G. Van Aken	1801.00	$1 U.S.D.A. Regular 600 Federal S-L Funds 1200 County Funds
Washington	Spokane	Harriet Lycette	1621.00	$1 U.S.D.A. Regular 480 Chamber of Commerce 540 Home Bureau 600 Federal Smith-Lever

[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Chart I (Continued)

In addition to the 10 cities on our rolls there are six others which are supervised by the Extension Service but unfortunately the home demonstration agents do not have the $1.00 from the Federal Government, which gives them the franking privilege.

They are as follows:

STATE	CITY	AGENT	SALARY	SOURCE OF FUNDS (Salary & Expenses)
Minnesota	Minneapolis	Muriel Amidon		$1000 State Money Woman's Community Council.
Minnesota	St. Paul	Genevieve Burgen		$1000 State Money & Council of Home Defense from War Chest
Minnesota	Duluth	Frances J. Quillard		$1000 State Money 600 City Council 600 School Board
Utah	Salt Lake City	Rose Wilsoe	$2400	Salaries - State College.
Utah	Salt Lake City	Leah P. Jennings	$2200	Expenses -Women's Civic Center Association
Massachusetts	Manchester			No financial
Massachusetts	Lawrence			Cooperation

The following itinerary gives the maximum, minimum and average salaries paid to the city home demonstration agents.

Summary
Salaries of Urban Home Demonstration Workers
July 1, 1919 to February 29, 1920

States	Maximum	Minimum	Average
Massachusetts	$2001	$1501	$1776
Missouri	2401	1501	1896
New Jersey	1501	1501	1501
New York	2401	1501	1726
Washington	1620	1620	1620

III. TYPES OF ORGANIZATION

Under these conditions four types of organization have developed.

1. Those organized within the Farm Bureau and supervised by the County Home Demonstration Agent as in Massachusetts.
2. Those organized as a separate unit on a paid membership basis, closely paralleling the county home and farm bureaus. In this type of organization the city home bureau cooperates with the county farm and home bureaus through a joint Board of Directors made up of the executive committees of the three sections and through joint project committees. The city agent in this organization is in charge of her organization and is on a par with the county agent. The two outstanding examples of this type of organization are Syracuse and Buffalo in New York, but Spokane, Washington, is in its initial stages.
3. Those organized without any reference to the rural organization.

An Analysis of the Various Types.

Type I. Massachusetts.

After July 1, 1919, only four cities were able to keep their home demonstration agents. These cities effected a financial cooperation with their County Farm Bureaus, making it possible for the continuation of the work.

The four cities which are definitely cooperating with the Farm Bureau organization are Quincy, Holyoke, Malden and Fitchburg. Two other city agents in Manchester and Lawrence are closely in touch with the home demonstration work of Essex County, although there is no financial cooperative relationship existing.

City organization.

In the four cities in which cooperative work was being carried on

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

before Miss Antoinette Roof, urban state leader, resigned, the organization of the central body of women was quite complete. After the first of July when there was the change in financing the work, some modifications in organization were made. In all the cities there is a small body of women who advise the home demonstration agents. District representatives form a larger committee and in these districts are project leaders. The work in the cities as in the counties is promoted along project lines.

Plan of Organization in Both Counties and Cities.

It has been the aim of each home demonstration agent to organize her work on the project basis securing project leaders and home demonstrators in every instance. If local conditions did not warrant pushing this part of the organization plan to completion then only a start was made. The leader is known by different names: chairman; secretary; president and project leader. Communities determine their program of work and appoint the leader.

The training of the women composing the counselling body for the home demonstration work is in the transition stage. Here the project line is gradually shaping itself. Some cities have made greater progress than others in this respect. All, however, are aiming to have by the close of 1920 project leaders who by virtue of their work on projects in their communities have shown their ability to promote the work and have sufficient time and money to head the projects for the city. This part of the organization is much more difficult to accomplish than any other and so is being slowly developed.

Holyoke

The following description of the organization of the work in the City of Holyoke is the type which most nearly expresses the desired rela-

tionship in Massachusetts.

The emergency work in the City of Holyoke was a continuation of work organized and carried on since July 1915 by the Homemaking Department of the Hampden County Improvement League. With the special fund for city work, a leader for the city of Holyoke was obtained in November 1917. This work was organized as a definite part of the Hampden County Improvement League.

The central factor of the present organization is an executive committee consisting of five members appointed by the local director of the Hampden County Improvement League. This committee meets once each month and plans the work with the agent. In addition to this committee there are eight district committees composed of three members each. These committees act as representatives of the executive committee in the eight wards of the city.

Cooperating Agencies.

The Home Demonstration work has always received splendid cooperation from the following agencies:

The Board of Education

The Press

Holyoke Chamber of Commerce

Woman's Municipal League

Parent-Teachers Association

Woman's Council of National Defense

Hampden County Woman's Club

Board of Health

Child Welfare Association

The Public Library

U. W. C. A.

The Farmers' Market

The discussion of the work in the City of Haldon as presented by the urban agent

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Gives an adequate idea of the methods followed in developing a permanent from a war organization.

City of Malden.

1. Up to July, 1919.

So far as possible, an effort was made to keep the organization the same as the type which proved satisfactory during the food conservation period of the work. Several changes, however, were necessary. With the dissolution of the Public Safety Committee, under which the work was started, there was left no main committee. Since this committee had had as one of its functions the deciding of financial policies for the work, this responsibility was then taken over by the Mayor who has since kept in close touch with the work.

The Women's committee, its function advisory, still existed and held regular monthly meetings. On this committee were represented project leaders and all chairmen of districts.

The larger part of the district committees still existed and were active.

With the signing of the armistice, there was evident a general inclination to shake off committee responsibilities. Some of the most active women, some of them project leaders, were not members of committee at all. This brings up a point which should be made - namely, the beginning of a change of attitude toward the work. It was gratifying to see home demonstration work beginning to be considered no longer as a war activity but more and more as a permanent force in civic activities.

2. Since July 1, 1919.

With the withdrawal of federal support from urban home demonstration work came the question of how Malden work might go on. Cooperation from the County Farm Bureau was asked and received to the extent of half the worker's

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[illegible]

[illegible]

salary. It was then too late in the year for the other half of the salary which Malden was to furnish to be appropriated in the regular budget, a supplementary budget was necessary. The City government showed a surprising lack of knowledge of the work and, consequently a tendency not to make the appropriation. The money, however, was secured after the work had been described and endorsed by a group of interested women. The financial organization in Malden, therefore, since July has been as follows:

Running expenses paid by City of Malden.

Salary of worker.

½ paid by Middlesex County Bureau

½ paid by City of Malden

The Committee organization is developing now on the County Farm Bureau plan. So far it includes:

1. The Mayor's Committee for Home and Community Service appointed by the Mayor and consisting of as follows:

Local director of County Bureau, chairman.

One man interested in gardening project.

One man interested in poultry project.

A man and a woman interested in Boys' and Girls' Club Work.

A woman interested in the home work.

Each of these members of the City Committee are privileged to complete their own sub-committee organization as seems best for the furtherance of each project. This report is chiefly concerned with the organization for the carrying on of the Home Work which is as follows:

1. The Executive Board, consisting of

President, Vice President, Secretary, project leaders, and the home demonstration agent.

2. The Home Economics Council, consisting of the above and all district, community, and group chairmen (of which there are at present seventeen.)

3. District, Community, and group committees, the smallest links in the chain - consisting of from three to five members.

Although this organization is still so new that it has not had time to be thoroughly tested as yet, it bids fair to be extremely efficient.

Type II.

Cities in New York - Syracuse and Buffalo

Last January only two cities in New York, Syracuse and Buffalo, were able to meet the college requirements for state aid after the State Food Commission was discontinued. According to these requirements, each city was obliged to secure a minimum of 300 paid one dollar ($1.00) memberships and to transfer to local funds many of the expenses that had been provided for by the State Food Commission. This was done in order to have the assurance of interest on the part of the city women, as well as a means of continuing the work if the Federal appropriation was withdrawn on July 1.

The Financial Situation. Despite initial and cumulative difficulties in financing the work, with the government support reduced from a budget that was practically covered by state funds in January 1919 to a government contribution covering salaries along from February 1 to July 1, 1919, and finally to government support reduced to its lowest terms since July 1, namely to but $600 per city, the Syracuse and Buffalo women have demonstrated their interest in the work by meeting each emergency with courage, resourcefulness and cash. It has been necessary during the pioneer year to accept local money from the War Chest, the Food Administration, the Red Cross and various private sources in addition to the money received throughmemberships and from the County Boards of Supervisors.

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[illegible]

The Syracuse Home Bureau has been able to keep their staff of three agents and a secretary and has maintained one of the few thrift kitchens that has survived the war, the total budget being about $9000. Buffalo has kept two of her three agents, opened a new office, closed the ambitious thrift and dehydration kitchen used during the war, but has opened a thrift kitchen in a foreign section of that city that is less than half Americanized, the total budget in Buffalo being about $6,000.

In Syracuse the County Board of Supervisors has appropriated $3000 for the city work for 1920, as the result of their satisfaction over the expenditure of the $1500 they budgeted for city work in 1919. The Syracuse Home Bureau is now negotiating for an additional $6000 in the municipal budget of Syracuse. This total of $9000 plus the $600, government funds, plus $400 from memberships will cover their estimated budget for 1920 which is as follows:

Salaries	$5100
Office Expenses	3000
Rent	750
Miscellaneous	978
Total	$9826

In Buffalo, where the County Board of Supervisors has appropriated at the rate of $6000 a year for the closing three months of 1919, the appropriation for 1920 has not yet been secured, but it is proposed to supplement any county fund there by city council funds and by membership dues, as in Syracuse.

Organization

In order to preserve the unity of the extension work with women, an organization was planned for the urban work that closely parallels that of the county farm and home bureaus, even the terminology of the rural organization being used in so far as it is applicable. This organization is similar to the standard form proposed in the Washington office for urban

extension work with women. It includes:-

1. A paid membership at a dollar a year.
2. An executive committee, meeting weekly or monthly, with officers, duly elected by the members.
3. Project committees, the chairman of each being a member of the executive committee.
4. An advisory council, differing from the rural organization by being made up of representatives of various existing organizations in the city, rather than of representatives of various geographical districts or community committees. This

proved more effective for city, since cooperative relationships are important factors in enabling city home demonstration agents to be of greatest service in the large parish to be found in any city. This conclusion was reached after experimenting with a division of the cities into school districts and political wards which proved artificial division lines as compared with the more natural groups of people who are accustomed to work together. The Home Bureau is however still able to serve and record service by the use of racial and geographical groups in the large foreign populations of these industrial cities.

Members of the Advisory Board in Syracuse represent the following organizations:- the city government, Congress of Women, Americanization League, Chamber of Commerce, United Jewish Charities, Associated Churches and Charities, Board of Education, Boys' Club, International Institute, Free Dispensary, three hospitals, Canteen Service, State Institution for Feeble Minded, Advertising Men's Club, School Gardens, several "school centers", Onondaga Orphans Home, W.W.C.A.; Child Welfare Committee, and Council of Women's Clubs. This is too important a group to call together often and for slight cause. It is therefore

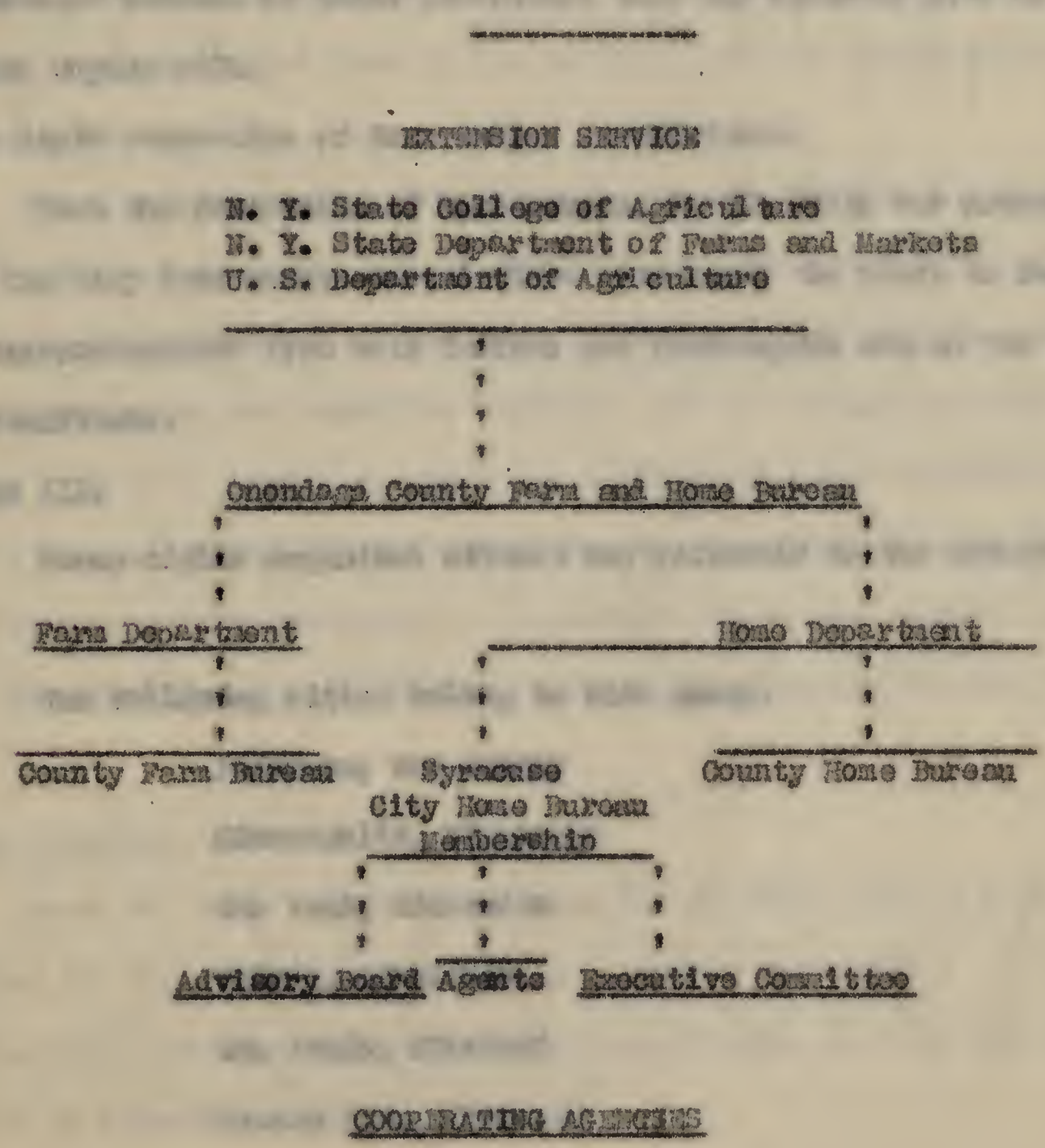
called only when important matters of policy and cooperation are under consideration.

Farm and City Cooperation

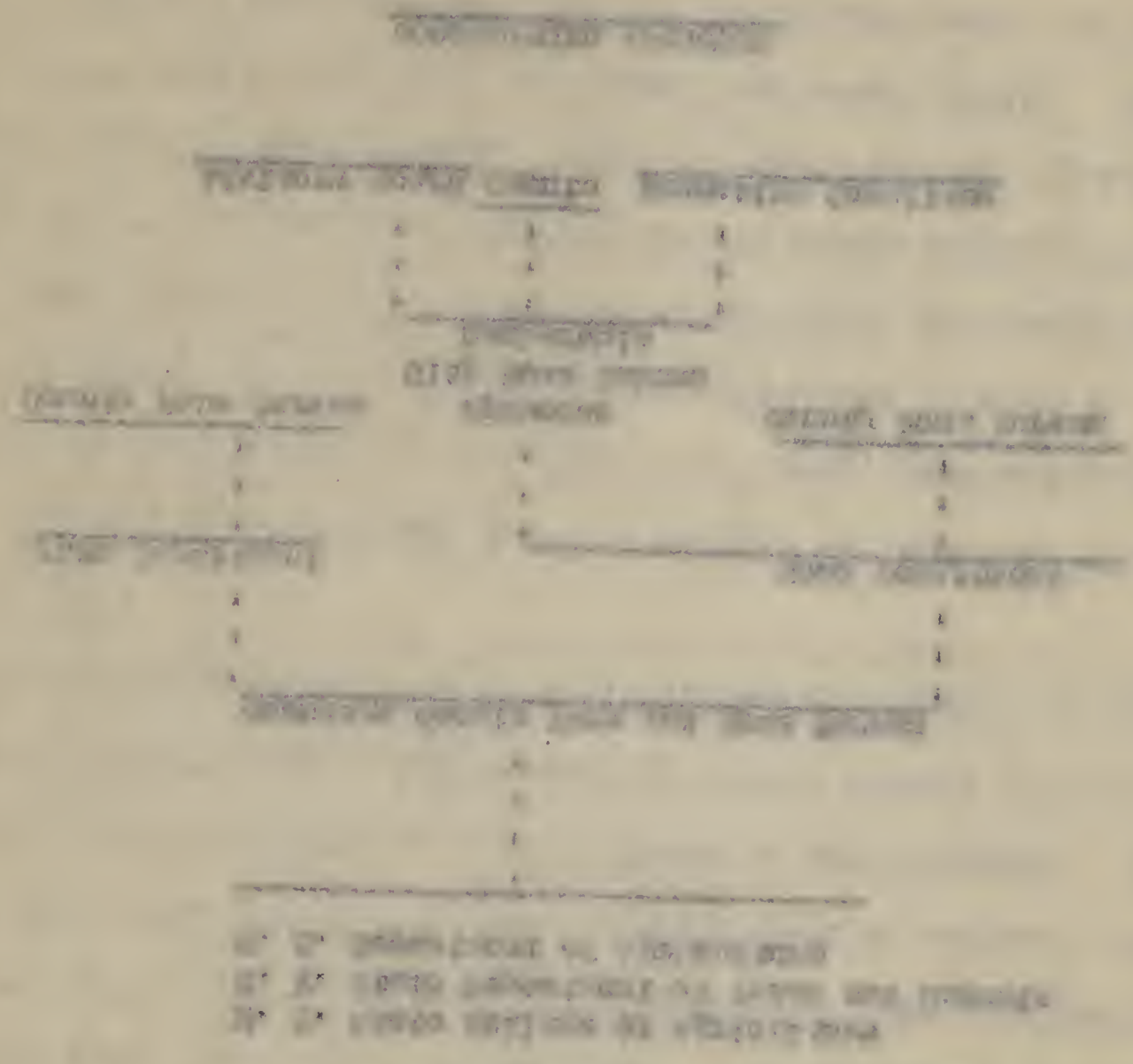
In Onondaga County, in which Syracuse is located, a county-wide federation of extension work has been started that is now in process of development in Erie County in which Buffalo is situated. This county federation is called the Onondaga County Farm and Home Bureau, with a farm department and a home department, the latter having rural and urban divisions.

ORGANIZATION OF A COUNTY UNIT FOR EXTENSION WORK

(With Special Details for theCity Home Bureau)



COOPERATING AGENCIES



This federation of the rural and urban work of the women has resulted in the holding of joint sessions of the two executive committees, alternately on a farm and in the city. These meetings have developed a spirit of cooperation and mutual understanding whereby these farm and city women have become so much leaven in the lump of misunderstanding between city and country. A prominent dairyman of Onondaga County says the Syracuse city home bureau is one of the greatest assets of the Dairymen's League there because these leading city housekeepers have come to understand the cost in labor and money of a quart of milk and in the face of rising prices have helped conduct milk campaigns because of their conviction that the consumer gets her dollar's worth when buying milk.

The State Federation of Home Bureau Associations.

When the federation of home bureaus in the state was proposed, both of the city home bureau associations were among the first to endorse the idea. Representatives from both Buffalo and Binghampton are on the state executive committees.

Type III.

Those cities organized without any reference to the county organization.

The following cities belong to this group:

Paterson, New Jersey

Minneapolis, Minnesota

St. Paul, Minnesota

Duluth, Minnesota

St. Louis, Missouri

Kansas City, Missouri

Salt Lake City, Utah

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

The organization in these cities has been developed from those established by women during the war. A careful analysis of Minneapolis, Kansas City and Salt Lake City will point out the important variations in the type.

Minnesota.

After July 1st, when readjustment was necessary and funds were low, and the Extension Division desired very much to hold the three cities organized for home demonstration work during the war, it was found that only $1000 could be given to each city. Progressive men and women in each municipality came forward and by their efforts have made it possible to continue the work, with, however except in the case of one, rather imperfect organizations.

Minneapolis

The organization in this city has from the first been a strong one, principally because the woman who was chairman for the Council of National Defense, and is now chairman of the Woman's Community Council, is a woman of rare understanding and executive ability. The old Council of Defense organization with ward, precinct, and block chairman is still maintained, with a chairman for each phase of work undertaken by the Council. When the Home Demonstration Executive Committee of the Council is in good working order, the home demonstration agent will have a wonderful organization with which to work.

Financial Situation

Since the work for the whole year was financed from the war chest fund, money was not the problem it was in the other two cities. The budget allowed for only one home demonstration agent, however, so that the assistant had to be dispensed with.

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[illegible]

During the war the home demonstration agent work was supported by Woman's Council of National Defense. After the armistice was signed the Woman's Council of National Defense was included in the war chest fund and as a subdivision of the Council, money for the running expenses of the Center and the office of the home demonstration agent were furnished from the same for the year 1919. Since July 1st, part of the agent's salary has been paid from this fund.

The Women's Council of National Defense has completely reorganized for peace time under the name of the Woman's Community Council. Financial support for home demonstration work for 1920 is again included inthe Town Tea-Kettle Fund.

Organization

The Woman's Community Council Organization consists of an Executive Board composed of the Executive Chairman, Secretary and Treasurer, and a Chairman representing each of the various phases of their work as Americanization, Housing, Child Welfare, Home Demonstration Work, etc., and a chairman for each precinct in her ward and a block worker for each block in the ward. This strong, well organized body of women stand ready to help out wherever and whenever they can with the home demonstration work and of course they bring the home demonstration agent into close touch with all parts of the city.

It is necessary, however, for any organized piece of work that home demonstration work have a smaller organization of women who can give more time to the one piece of work and that organization is being developed at present. It ought to be in good workable form by the first of the year for the plans are all very definitely made.

The Executive Chairman for Home Demonstration work is a member of the Executive Board of the Woman's Community Council above spoken of, so that the organization in no way overlaps the one already in existence. It is really a part of it. The central Home Demonstration Committee consists of this chairman and one representative from each ward, these women being women who are not in the regular Council organization. This committee meets once a month or oftener if necessary. The organization is developed this far and is to be carried out a little farther right away. Each ward representative is to form in her ward a sub-committee of three women besides herself and this local committee is to develop the work in her ward. In the next few months it is hoped that these ward committees will be completed in at least three or four wards with some definite piece of work planned and well started. The ward chairmen and their committees will decide what is best suited to their particular sections and will choose local leaders, etc.

The demonstration kitchen established during the war has been given the more appropriate name of Home Center. Here there is office space for the home demonstration agent and also for any of the state specialists who are temporarily placed in Minneapolis. The small auditorium is used for all of the Woman's Community Council meetings as well as the Home Bureau. A very competent woman has been secured to take charge of the Center so that it leaves the Home Demonstration Agent free much of the time for outside work.

Missouri - Kansas City

When the urban agent was appointed in Kansas City in September 1917, the home demonstration work connected with the Food Conservation Board of the Woman's Committee of the Council of National Defense. The home demonstration agent was made a member of the executive committee of the Food

Conservation Board which consisted of 30 members, all of whom were representatives of different organizations in the city. This Board later became the Advisory Committee of the Home Demonstration Work.

When the armistice was signed, and the question as to the future of the Council of Defense was being considered, the continuation of the work of the home demonstration agent became a part of the whole question. The following plan was suggested by the Advisory Board to the Women's Committee:-

Since this committee of the Council of National Defense had been sponser for the Child Welfare Organization, and had also furnished the funds for the Home Demonstration Work; and since the Garden Committee which had been under the Advisory Board of which Mrs. A. T. Hemingway is chairman, had been organized into the Kansas City Gardens Association, it was suggested that these organizations be continued permanently and that a Board of Trustees (5 women and 4 men) from the Council of Defense, be appointed to finance and house the organizations. The Americanization Committee was added as another division of the work. A chairman was selected for each division of the work, Mrs. A. T. Hemingway being chairman of the Home Economics Department which is conducted thru the Home Demonstration Agent. The plan was to have these offices under one roof, in a Community Center, and to have close cooperation in every way possible for the strengthening of organization. This has been accomplished. The Board of Trustees has promised a budget of $2200.00 for the year July 1919-July 1920 for the Home Demonstration Work. This center is furnished office space by the Women's City Club in their building without charge. The Camp Fire Girls, the Junior League, and the Consumers League with their Milk Laboratory are also in the same building, making itpossible for each organization to keep in close touch with all the others, and where work can be combined, this is done. It has taken some time, in fact months, to get things running smoothly.

The organization for the Home Demonstration Work, aside from that stated is as follows:-

Board of Trustees of the Council of National Defense.
(To finance and house.)

5 women — 4 men.

Mrs. A. T. Hemingway, Chairman Home Economics Department, which is the Home Demonstration Work.

A new advisory Board will be chosen after the Chairman and the Home Demonstration Agent gets the time to organize more permanently the different wards of the city. While the work will be organized by wards, still the schools in each ward and other working centers, such as Community Houses, Institutional Church, will be units thru which projects will be given. The Parent Teachers Associations offer the largest group of women to work thru. Mrs. Hemingway has arranged with the Consumers League in their campaign for clean milk and more of it, for the Home Demonstration Agent to take charge of the "food value of milk", for them. This work has been started. A committee is to be obtained from every school in the city for this purpose, and a definite appointment for a talk will be made at each place. These Committees will take care of the "Follow-up" work in each district under our supervision.

Since Mrs. Hemingway is also first Vice-chairman for the Consumers' League, as well as Chairman of the Home Demonstration Work in the City, the work of the two organizations is very closely cooperative.

Utah - Salt Lake City

The organization called a Civic Center through which the home demonstration agents have carried on the work in Salt Lake City is known as the Women's Civic Center. It is an organization composed of all the other women's organizations in the city and managed by a Board of Directors, each of whom is a representative of one of these organizations. This Civic Center is re-

cognized by the city council to the extent of an annual appropriation of $4,000 a year.

The two home demonstration agents in Salt Lake City receive their salaries from the State College but all of their local expenses including the office are paid by the Civic Center. The Home Demonstration Work was recognized just as one of the other organizations by placing one of the home demonstration agents on the Board.

As the purpose of this organization is to assist any worthy community problem with special emphasis placed on assisting the mothers in the home who are not able to take advantage of the schools, etc., it is easy to understand why Salt Lake women made such a fight to retain their home demonstration agents.

PROJECTS:-

The projects systematically carried on in the various cities and the methods used in developing them differ in proportion to the degree of recognition that the Home Bureau receives as an organization. In the cities of Massachusetts, New York, New Jersey and Spokane, the home demonstration organization is called the Home Bureau and has the support of as powerful a group of citizens as any other organization in the city. In these cities the development of local leadership has been the ideal of the Home Bureau and the change of agents would not affect the permanency of the organization.

In Salt Lake City the Home Demonstration Agents are an integral part of the civic center and are so necessary to that organization that the idea of with drawing the women's extension service from the city has not been entertained. A year ago the extension director said "Half of the people of Utah are in Salt Lake City. We wouldn't think of withdrawing out support even if we have to pay the agents entirely from State funds."

In the cities of Minnesota the organization is being slowly developed as can readily be seen in analyzing the work in Minneapolis. But the work in the cities of Missouri are known only through personalities and not because of good organization.

The major projects that have been developed in cities in 1919 must include those which were carried on during the first 6 months of the year when there were home demonstration agents in 96 cities as well as those which are reported by the 14 cities that are being permanently organized.

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[illegible]

The nutrition project from which we have received definite scientific data was organized in 1919 almost entirely in cities. This project was carried on with children of pre-school and school age. The following types were developed during the year:

a. The milk campaign followed by well organized milk-feeding experiments, examples of which are Des Moines, Iowa and the towns and cities of Hampden County, Massachusetts. - (Attached report).

b. Milk stations as in Detroit and Grand Rapids, Michigan, Peoria, Ill., and many other cities.

c. Establishment of milk lunches in schools - as in Flint, Michigan, Bridgeport, Conn., etc.

d. The establishment of a milk station - in city in which the milk campaign followed as Hartford, Conn., instead of preceding it.

e. The diet squads carried on in the cities of Indiana, in the Child Nutrition Project - The report of the one in Evansville being excellent and valuable. (Attached Report).

f. The Home Bureau organization in Haverhill, Mass., (Attached report).

Other projects developed in cities were:-

1. The Thrift Kitchens which are the re-organized canning kitchens developed during the war. They are now centers for all kinds of home making projects - sources of information; and serve as laboratories for the cities as a whole. The Thrift Kitchen in Syracuse, the Italian Thrift Kitchen in Buffalo, the Community Center in St. Paul, the Home Center in Minneapolis, the Civic Center in Salt Lake City are all organized for the purpose. The following descriptions of the examples of these centers give a clear idea of their meaning in the Community Thrift Kitchens or Centers:

In Syracuse the Thrift Kitchen is equipped both for use as a canning

[illegible]

2. [illegible] "[illegible]" [illegible] (Frances Dunham)

[illegible]

3. [illegible] - [illegible] to [illegible] (Frances Dunham)

[illegible]

4. [illegible] "[illegible]" [illegible] (Frances Dunham)

[illegible]

5. [illegible] - [illegible] to [illegible] (Frances Dunham)

[illegible]

6. [illegible] - [illegible] (Frances Dunham)

[illegible]

7. [illegible] "[illegible]" [illegible] (Frances Dunham)

[illegible]

8. [illegible] - [illegible] (Frances Dunham)

[illegible]

9. [illegible] "[illegible]" [illegible] (Frances Dunham)

[illegible]

10. [illegible] - [illegible] (Frances Dunham)

[illegible]

11. [illegible] "[illegible]" [illegible] (Frances Dunham)

[illegible]

kitchen and as a class room for demonstrations. This kitchen serves as a center of information about the better house-keeping, as a laboratory, and for group demonstrations and class work. It is also used by other organizations to prepare food in large quantities. It served as a center for the sale of army food late in 1918 and as headquarters for the city's home gardens project.

In Buffalo the Italian Thrift Kitchen is a little center for Americanization in the heart of one of the Italian sections. It was originally a home bureau project for the demonstration of American cookery and sewing but the home bureau has recently opened in cooperation with the International Institute, a social and educational center for an Italian community that is so little Americanized as to seem a real slice of Italy transported to American soil. It has been found that home demonstration work is the ideal basis for developing patriotism among the foreign women.

2. The Clothing Project;-

The best examples of this project in cities, are -

a. Clothing Efficiency with its wonderful development of local leaders as carried on in the cities and counties of Massachusetts.

b. The Utilization Mill ends - in Salt Lake City.

c. The Remodelling project in the cities of Minneapolis.

(See attached copy of Clothing (City of Holyoke) work with Mill Ends (Salt Lake City.)

3. The Household Accounts work was carried on to some extent in all of the cities but the outstanding work in this project was done in Massachusetts and in Salt Lake City.

(See attached copy).

(See Schedule [illegible])

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

4. Food Preservation.

The food Preservation and production projects had a minor place in the city work in 1919 but they have been carried on to some extent wherever the people wanted them. Canning and preserving is a seasonal activity with women in general and the work done during the war carried over to some extent. This work is now a part of a nutrition and economic program; if it means having better and cheaper food the year around the women took advantage of it but if it merely meant work and more work, they cut the process to a minimum.

OUTLOOK -

The urban home demonstration agents have filled a place in the life of the cities that was empty before their appointment. They are promoting better housekeeping by working with housekeepers of all classes; whereas the agencies mentioned are not touching the same field; for example: the public school is contributing to the better housekeeping of the future generations, through its home economics classes; the visiting nurses association is dealing with families in which there is sickness and thus reaches only a small part of the total population of the city; and the charity associations are dealing with the submerged part of the population which is out of adjustment and needs to be lifted into the realm of self support.

There are problems in which the home demonstration agent can be of service to these and other organizations - by reason of her home economics training. She can promote a more efficient use of the school equipment by organizing extension classes with women in the home economics laboratories when they would otherwise be closed and idle. She can supplement the work of the visiting nurse by teaching the women in groups what to feed their families both in sickness and health; she can be of service to the charity organizations by helping to change the family budget without jeopardizing the health of the family by teaching the women how to buy more nutritious and at the same time less expensive foods, thereby enabling the families to live within their incomes and to cease to be a public charge.

From this standpoint no existing organization could take over the home demonstration work. The home demonstration agent helps all classes of society, rich, middle-class and poor. No combination of organizations could meet the situation, first because they are organized to deal largely

with pathological situations and second because selfish interests would make it difficult, if it is at all possible, to see clearly the purpose of the other organizations and to work for a combined result.

The services of the Home Demonstration Agent is not a charity. Many mothers who take advantage of them would resent the help if it came through the public schools - and the charitable organizations do not touch the problems of the great middle-class even though the mothers need and want help along the lines of nutrition, home-management, etc.

But the urban home demonstration agent representing the Federal Government and State College of Agriculture occupies a unique position; she speaks with authority because she has state and Federal support back of her. She can say to the women of the city as can no one else, "There are certain problems in which all home makers are interested. Lets get together using my office as headquarters, and study the problems that we may do our work as efficiently as possible." This idea is new to women but they have begun to see this point of view and without class distinction they are beginning constructive work along home and community lines.

The fact that the home demonstration agent's place is to do educational work, whether the family is needy or not, indicates that such a position could not exist within one organization. The home bureau built up according to the needs of the community, planned by the people themselves differs from all other organizations which are always overhead. A program of work based on community needs will develop local leadership and result in the steady cooperation of all forces in the community toward the solution of projects for home and civic betterment.

TYPICAL REPORTS OF CLOTHING PROJECT
1919

Use of Mill Ends. During the war it was quite necessary to conserve wool for two reasons: first, to conserve wool that our soldiers might have the necessary clothing; second, to make it possible for the families of limited means to secure warm clothing at minimum prices. With this end in view, the agent through the cooperation of the women of the Civic Center secured $00.00 from the Mayor of the city. With this money, mill ends were purchased. The loyal women of Salt Lake City donated their services and 150 families were furnished with this warm woolen underwear at the cost of raw material. The first big lot of underwear was included in the 1918 report. The second lot of underware was finished and ready for distribution in January of this year. This consisted of 41 petticoats; 15 union suits; 8 Romben shirts and 12 drawers. This raw material cost the agent $53.00. The cost of the same number of articles of the same grade would have cost $167.00, netting to these families a saving of over two hundred per cent. After the war closed, it was no longer possible to secure voluntary services for the making of mill ends into underwear, so the agent set aside Friday of each week for the purpose of giving individual help to the mothers in the cutting, sewing and finishing of these garments. 105 women have been given individual help in this work.

A project leader was secured for the St. Anne's Orphanage. The agent with the cooperation of this project leader bought $20.00 worth of tubing and made it into petticoats for little girls. Out of this material thirty-eight petticoats were made. These would retail at $2. each, totaling $76.00. Since the service of making these petticoats was voluntary, the total saving was $56.00.

The agent has not attempted to follow up the far reaching results of the work in mill ends because of the lack of time. A few cases have been noted with the following results from five women:

Name	Total Cost Mill Ends	Articles Made	Total Retail Price	Total Saving
Mrs. Isobi	$ 3.00	4 sweaters	$10.00	$14.00
		4 Rombens	7.00	
Mrs. Lamont	12.50	2 petticoats (silk & wool)	10.00	
		2 drawers (silk & wool)	5.00	
		1 adult ptcot	5.00	
		1 adult sweater	7.50	
		1 sweater	5.00	30.00

Name	Total Cost Mill Ends	Articles Made	Total Retail Price	Total Saving
Mrs. Wahlquist	$ 5.30	3 G.Petticts (silk & wool)	$10.50	
		3 knitted bands	5.75	$10.95
Mrs. Parkman	3.50	3 petticts.	10.50	
		4 bands	5.00	12.50
Mrs. Brown	10.50	3 unions (ad.)	13.50	
		3 " (")	22.50	25.50

As there are 105 women who did similar work under the supervision of the agent, by rough calculation in averages this would mean at least a saving of $16.50 per individual or a total saving of $1,741.95.

The agent has trained five home demonstration agents in the mill ends project and has secured project leaders for the St. Anne's Orphanage, the Salt Lake Stake Relief Society and the Home Service families.

The agent keeps a complete set of infant clothing on exhibit at the Civic Center and has assisted five mothers in making layettes out of mill ends.

MILK PROJECT

- Michigan -

Since January 1, 1919, (which really marks the beginning of a permanent program of work) the most fruitful lines of work in cities have been as follows:

Detroit - Milk Station Project.

Normally Detroit has a 25% surplus of milk from January to June or July, and in former years large quantities of skimmed milk have gone into the sewers. The following stations from which milk was sold at five cents a quart were opened:

Barstow School Station -	3¾ mo.	- 874.8	gal. milk sold
Bishop School Station	2¾ mo.	- 656.4	" " "
Clippert School "	3½ mo.	-1443.0	" " "
Franklin " "	2 mo.	- 527.6	" " "
Total -		3501.8	

Flint - Milk lunches in Public Schools.

Milk lunches were served at ten o'clock every day in eight schools. Number of half pints served - 28,902. Talks on milk were given in these schools urging children to give up the use of tea and coffee as its use is very general among them, especially among the foreign born. The milk lunches have been most popular and most beneficial - in fact one principal told me that the children in his school had become regular milk "fiends". Another that it was the most sensible thing ever started in the schools. The King's Daughters pledged $20 per month during the school year to take care of any deficit that might occur from free lunches. Milk was served in half pint bottles using straws and served in each room at the time most convenient to the teacher. These lunches are to be continued in the fall and hope to have milk served in the afternoon also.

Grand Rapids - Milk Stations.

A survey was made of four public schools to ascertain amount of milk consumed by children. Results seemed to show that out of 836 children, less than half were getting as much as one glass of milk per day. Four milk stations were established; both whole and skimmed milk were sold. Attendance at these stations was about 120 per day (no record of amount of milk sold.) In connection with these stations demonstrations on the use of milk were given, fourteen home visits were made, and eighteen exhibits were given. Local dairies increased sales of products 400%.

Grand Rapids - (continued).

Clothing.-

Sixteen groups of women (total attendance 685) were given a series of three lessons on textiles and sewing. Steady attendance and request for more work indicates a real interest on part of women and a feeling that the instruction was needed and practical.

Saginaw - Milk -

1. A survey was made to ascertain the average consumption.

2. In cooperation with City Federation of Women's Clubs, two milk stations were established in Fire Stations.

3. Two milk canteens were established in public schools where one-half pint of milk and a graham cracker were sold to children who could pay, and given to children who could not pay. In the schools the children were weighed and measured every four weeks and results noted. Principals and teachers were very much pleased with results and wish to have canteens established another year.

4. Seven milk exhibits were held, showing food values, composition, comparative cost of milk, the value of milk products and uses of milk in cooking. 500 milk posters were distributed. Circular letters and bulletins were sent to teachers in all schools. As a result of the exhibits and milk in schools, dealers reported increased sales.

5. An attempt for a better milk supply in Saginaw. - Educational work as to what constitutes a safe milk supply. Conferences with Health Department. Conferences with milk dealers.

M A S S A C H U S E T T S

Summary of Hampden County Milk Campaign - June 1 to Sept. 1919.

Object

The object of this campaign has been to call the attention of the people to the value of milk as a food in its relation to health, to emphasize the fact that money invested in milk is a good investment when compared with other foods, and that milk is absolutely essential to the normal growth of children.

Centers of Activity

Springfield, Holyoke, Chicopee and Westfield were selected as the centers of activity.

Cooperation.

Preparatory to the active campaign the cooperation of local business, social, health, philanthropic, civic organizations and Municipal Departments was secured.

Methods Emphasized

Talks

The feature of the campaign which has been sustained throughout the summer has been the talks on the Food Value of Milk. These were given in schools, factories, department stores, before Labor Unions, groups of club women and men, in lunch rooms, and at play grounds. More than 10,000 people were thus reached.

In addition to these talks, information booths were established at the markets and stores in the different sections. At these booths, questions were answered and literature distributed.

Demonstrations

Demonstrations of the method of preparing milk dishes were given in markets and stores. A Polish woman gave demonstrations and lectures in Polish for a group in Springfield. Eight demonstrations were given reaching 731 people. The dishes demonstrated included spinach soup, junket, corn chowder, custard, potato soup, cornstarch pudding, and other similar dishes.

Posters emphasizing the value of milk were placed in store windows. Restaurant cards suggesting that people order milk were placed in restaurants and soda fountains.

Newspaper Publicity

The press cooperated in a splendid way keeping the public informed by means of news stories concerning the progress of the campaign.

Paid advertisements appeared in the local papers and also in one of the Labor Union Publications.

The Milk Fairies

This play, dramatized by Mrs. McCrillis, was presented in two of the vacation play grounds as a feature of their closing exercises.

Milk Feeding Demonstration

Forty-eight children were selected who were examined by a physician and found to be free from any disease which might prevent normal gain. These children were in four groups and received one quart of milk daily for a period of six weeks. A record was kept of the increase in weight and improved physical condition was noted. In each of the four groups the work was organized and carried on in cooperation with a local health organization.

Many nationalities were represented. All the children were underweight at the beginning of the experiment. Many of the children selected were pale and anemic with soft flabby muscles. In every case the remainder of the diet was more or less limited and meager.

Each child came once a week, accompanied if possible by their mothers to the clinic or school room and were weighed by a physician or nurse. Each had his own card for records. Each child received definite instruction concerning foods and other rules of health. During the demonstration several of the children temporarily lost weight because of minor illnesses.

The total number of ounces which the forty-eight children gained in six weeks was 1426. The normal gain for healthy children carefully fed for the same period, would have been 531 ounces. The average gain was 29.7 ounces, and the average gain for a normal child for six weeks is 11 ounces.

Eight of these children, one-sixth of the entire group, made phenominal gains of more than five times what they normally would be expected to do. There seems to be no generalization possible, for these youngsters included some who ranged from 20% to 30% under weight at the beginning of the demonstration, and also some who weighed less than 10% below normal. However, all who made remarkable gains had followed the directions in every detail.

One of these was the lad who had never had milk except occasionally on Sunday. He was delighted with his gain of 64 ounces. At the beginning of the experiment he was 13½% under weight and is not yet up to normal, but his color and energy on his last weighing day, as he consumed with relish his bowl of bread and milk to which the children were treated, would indicate that he had gained in vigor as well as weight. One of the youngest children, who, previous to the experiment had been fed on condensed milk entirely, gained five times the normal amount. He was the champion of his group and was also the most under weight. His mother said that his nervous condition was greatly improved, that he slept more quietly and was happier in his waking hours.

Especially interesting was the little leader of Holyoke. She was eleven years old and had recently lost her mother. As the scales indicated her gain from week to week, the deepening color in her cheeks showed her increasing health. She was the champion of the entire group of forty-eight children, gaining 88 ounces, which is 7 1/3 times her normal gain of 12 ounces for the six weeks.

Eleven of the children gained from five to six times the normal amount; sixteen from two to three times normal; eleven from one to two times normal; and only six of the forty-eight made less than normal gain. One or two of these were ill. A little girl who gained very little in weight had improved so much in

health, that the nurse who weighed her said, "Caroline is a different girl and is so disappointed that she has gained so little." Another who failed to gain at all is only ten years old and cares for five younger brothers and sisters, while her mother works in the factory. It is probable that she divided with the others. The other two showed evidences of lack of cooperation.

As has been stated, besides the prodigious gain, the improvement in the general health of the children was very evident. The eye trouble conspicuous in the beginning in several children had almost disappeared. From the demonstration it appears that milk added to the customary diet not only builds up firm muscles at a rapid rate, but is so constituted as to make good in a measure the deficiencies of what other foods are likely to be eaten.

From statements of the nurses who have charge of this work, it is believed that fully 70% of the children will continue to use milk regularly.

CONFERENCE OF

STATE HOME DEMONSTRATION LEADERS

NORTHERN AND WESTERN STATES

January 2-9, 1919.

EXTENSION WORK IN AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS
STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGES AND U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE COOPERATING.

CONFERENCE STATE LEADERS OF
HOME DEMONSTRATION AGENTS
JANUARY 2-9-1919. Washington, D. C.

MISS FLORENCE E. WARD, IN CHARGE EXTENSION WORK WITH WOMEN
NORTH AND WEST, CHAIRMAN.

WASHINGTON, D. C.
FEBRUARY 1, 1919.

EXTENSION WORK IN AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS
STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGES AND U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
COOPERATING.

CONFERENCE OF STATE LEADERS OF HOME DEMONSTRATION AGENTS
NORTHERN AND WESTERN STATES.

Washington, D. C.
January 2 - 9, 1919.

Chairman, Miss Florence E. Ward,
In Charge, Extension Work with Women, North and West.

MINUTES OF THE MEETING.

Thursday, January 2.

The meeting was held in the New Department of the Interior Building. The first number of the program was an informal meeting with State Leaders. Following this Miss Ward gave a short address, Miss Van Hoesen gave a fore-cast of the work in city organization, Miss Conley spoke on the project work to be taken up later in the Conference and Mrs. Salisbury outlined plans for the study of rural organization. At ten A. M. the regular program began. This was a joint meeting of the Northern and Southern offices. Dr. Knapp introduced Dr. True, who gave the address of welcome. Dr. True laid stress on the strength of the cooperation between the Agricultural Colleges and the States Relations Service. Miss Edna White, representing the A. A. A. C. and E. S. took charge of the program relating to these activities.

Dr. True spoke of the slow realization of our responsibilities in the war, noting the fact that, later, much enthusiasm developed. Extension work is now something for all citizens. "We are working", Dr. True said, "to put force behind all national movements, and home economics is needed in this work of reconstruction just as it has played a vital part during the war". The function of the United States Department of Agriculture has been to bring information to all the country, and this service it hopes to continue. It is estimated, the Director went on to say, that the Agricultural agents come in contact with at least half the people of the counties. The home demonstration agents reach an even larger proportion than this. The Boys and Girls Club Work is just as effective in meeting a large proportion of the young people of the land.

The city work was next touched upon. It was pointed out that allGovernment activities are being reorganized on a permanent peace basis. This means that there will be a change in our system of education, since home demonstration work must be related to real life in all its aspects, both practical and spiritual. This coming change will have its reflex in Agricultural and Home Economics work. Extension forces must spread knowledge of method and also give authentic subject matter. "We must holdfwhat we have gained". The city work must be developed as well as the county, the major effort in each case being the lightening of women's labor.

Income distribution will come in for its share of attention, and field workers will continue to try to induce women to realize the advantages of farm life over that of the city. Dr. True then went on to sat that the aim will be to strengthen community life by all lines of home demonstration work. This means that public welfare will be one of the important interests.

It is interesting to note the points of contact between city and county work. This will bring a better understanding, each of the other, and it will be possible to emphasize the principles of democracy in a most convincing way.

Agricultural and Home Economics workers have a responsibility as leaders in all of this work.

Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, Mr. Carl Vrooman, was to have spoken on "Woman's Opportunity in the World Reconstruction Period." Owing to illness Mr. Vrooman was not able to take part.

Dr. True introduced a member of the French High Commission, Count de Wirsbicki. Lieut. Wirsbicki spoke warmly of the strong appreciation of France for America. He spoke of the French feeling of gratitude for civilian and military alike.

The Lieutenant presented a wonderful picture of life in the French home, stressing the fact that as we know hospitality, the French home might not seem to possess this quality. In reality France has this feeling in her heart, although it is not always possible to extend material proof thereof, since in the modest home the luxuries are often confined to simple beds and food.

All members of the Conference, responded to the mention of the spiritual qualities of the French home life realizing that the splendid results attained by France during the war were due to the beautiful home life of the nation as a whole.

Perhaps one of the most striking points made in this address had to do with French thrift. It was pointed out that in America and some other countries a menu often consisted of ninety-eight dishes from which a diner would choose probably seven, eating portions only of each. The Lieutenant suggested that one of the lessons taught by the war should be that of a true economy in simple menus.

It was most interesting to hear of the help rendered to the military cause of France by the women and children. In the typical French village it was a common thing to see every woman leaving in the morning for fourteen hours work in munition factories. The children of seven, nine and eleven years of age carried on work that was ordinarily thought heavy for an adult. The speaker closed with more words of appreciation from France as a nation.

Dr. True gave an address of welcome to Lieut. Constantini, of the Italian Bureau of Information. Lieutenant Constantini spoke warmly of American Hospitailty. He went on to say that now the war is over, Italy, as well as other countries, is occupied with labor questions. The inter-dependence of nations was also touched upon.

In the address of both the French and the Italian delegates the point was made that education in agriculture and home economics will play a large part in reconstruction. The small countries have problems of their own. The solution of these problems must be worked out first in the homes, and educators along home lines have an important part to play for many years to come. The lessons in thrift taught by the war will be useful to other nations for all time. Agriculture is destined to help the world toward a better understanding of interrelated problems.

The next number on the program was an address by Mrs. Clyde Davis, entitled "A Message to Home Demonstration Agents from Overseas". Mrs. Davis spoke of the French homes she had visited, and one practical suggestion made by her was to the effect that American women may do much to help their French sisters by help in home canning, since this art is very little known in France. The message has come from France as follows:- "Can you send girls to teach canning"?.

It was interesting to connect this request with something said by Lieut. Wirsbicki in the opening address. The Lieutenant spoke of the fact that French fruit and vegetables come from French gardens and orchards. When a French family wishes fruit or other farm or garden products these are taken from the home farm. Mrs. Davis suggestion as to the practical value of teaching home canning in France, would therefore seem to be a good one.

The meeting closed with a motion picture showing reconstruction work in the shell torn fields of France.

Thursday, January 2.

Afternoon Session.

This meeting was held at the home of Mrs. David F. Houston, 1008 New Hampshire Avenue. The speaker of the occasion was Mrs. Barnett Smith of London. Her subject was "What English Women have done in War, and what they will do in reconstruction". This talk was most illuminating, giving vivid pictures of life in London during the war, and calling attention to the bravery and service of English women. The indirect appeal, which was the purpose of the talk, centered upon the continuance of American food-fellowship. Mrs. Barnett sketched bridfly the English plan for reconstruction, and showed how American women can help by giving of their experience and advice in all matters having to do with home problems and their solution.

Evening Session.

This meeting was held at 220 Fourteenth Street, Southwest. Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, Mr. _____ spoke on the interest manifested in home demonstration work, and prophesized for it a good future. Mr. _____ assured the meeting that Secretary Houston is much interested, and that he will give all measures having to do with this work his warm support.

There were brief reports from the state leaders, as follows:- Arizona, Mrs. Lockwood, spoke of county organization and home economics as part of farm bureau work in two counties. In other counties the work is still in process of organization.

California, Miss Eddy. The farm bureau plan is accepted as a good working basis for home economics work. The men are welcoming the work of the women in 9 counties. The aim is for 20.

Colorado, Miss Haynes. The aim here is for permanent work in 9 counties. At present there are 3 home demonstration agents. These hope to work through the farm bureau. The aim will be further to establish the work on the same lines as that of the men.

Connecticut, Miss Hayes. 8 counties, each with farm bureau organizations.

Connecticut, City Work, Miss Buckley. 7 city workers in local city communities. Division in the office only, none in the field. The aim includes the number of counties interested.

Delaware, Miss Blodgett. Home Demonstration Agents need advice of county agents in the state. Outstanding features, (1) efficient community committees (2) the writing of projects. Chief city aim, a Home Bureau in Wilmington modeled on farm bureau plan.

Indiana, Miss Gaddis. County organization is the chief problem at present.

Idaho, Miss Kelly. 3 counties have permanent work. Chief aim concentrated effort on projects.

Iowa, Miss Knowles. There is farm bureau organization in each county. Work going on in 42 farm bureaus and three cities. Chairman in each township, one director in each town and school district. 40 counties pay all local expenses. Others pay partl.

Illinois, Miss Bunch. 16 counties organized with permanent leaders. Chicago, Miss Allen. 5 workers in Chicago. City divided into districts each having population of 200,000. Other cities are Alton, Venice, Rockford, Springfield, Quincy and Grand City.

Kansas, Miss Brown. 7 county agents, 5 city agents. Local funds in two counties. City work is on Club basis, connected with the Public Utilities. The aim is reorganization of old farm bureau into farm bureau into family type. City work to be permanent.

Maine, Miss Platts. The aim is to put home demonstration work on solid basis by working with farm bureau.

Massachusetts, Miss Comstock. A farm bureau in each county. Massachusetts to have farm bureau supported by public agencies.
Boston, Miss Roof. 15 cities organized. Organization is along farm bureau lines and working smoothly.

Michigan, Miss Smith. 21 counties organized and 4 cities.

Minnesota, Miss Secrest. Triple aim - (1) to be part of farm bureau, (2) to secure necessary legislation, and (3) to put on a satisfactory program of work, aiming at a 3 - 5 year program. The work of men and women is separate. The home demonstration agent means to make it a unit.

Missouri, Miss Pancoast. 27 counties organized on farm bureau plan, 3 cities. The aim is to put over the necessary legislation. State has specialist on family health.

Montana, Miss Rowe. Chief problem local financial support. Women are beginning to demand the work.

Nebraska, Mrs. Davisson. Food Administration and the Mayor are helping to develop the family type of farm bureau.

Nevada, Mrs. Smith. Chief problem that of the pioneer, owing to great distances and primative living.

New Hampshire, Miss Titsworth. The county program is made up from projects. Much good work is done through the schools.

New Jersey, Mrs. App. Cities now working for permanent organization.

New Mexico, Mrs. Ross. The aim is to organize women in all farm bureaus. Problem that of the Spanish speaking women.

New York, Miss Freer. 25 counties organized.

North Dakota, Miss Newton. Chief interests Child Welfare projects. Organization changed from district to county.

Ohio, Miss White, Aim at legislation in order to develop work according to plan.

Oregon, Miss Turley. Organization changed from district plan to county. Women are now in all farm bureaus.

Pennsylvania, Miss McDonald, The City work administered on the district plan. Group conferences with women during which women adopt such parts of men's program as seems best.

Rhode Island, Miss Meloche. Chief activity at present a campaign for membership in the farm bureau.

South Dakota, Miss McNeill. City work administered on district basis, now changing to county plan.

Utah, Miss McCheyne. A farm bureau membership drive. Public health and child welfare projects the outstanding features.

Wisconsin, Mrs. Jones, Work now on permanent basis with special child welfare projects among the foreign population. Problem one of Americanization.

Vermont, Miss Pierpont. The aim to establish work on permanent financial basis, and to put on a satisfactory program of work.

Friday, January 3

Morning Session.

This meeting was held at 220 Fourteenth Street, S. W. The opening address was made by Dr. C. B. Smith. Dr. Smith spoke of the inevitable disbanding of war-time organizations with attentant relaxation. Because of this home demonstration work has been left somewhat to its own devices.

The first problem is that of taking stock of the situation. The Emergency fund may not continue, although there is the assurance that the Secretary is interested and hopes to secure at least part of the necessary funds from the colleges in addition to the regular Smith-Lever money.

The Next care should be to convince the country of the value of the work. County agent work has proven its value and people have supported this and if home demonstration work is properly presented it should be comparatively easy to speak conviction on this point.

The American home can be improved. Woman's work lies directly along this path. State Leaders are asked to survey their own states and make a constructive plan for future activities. There should be a campaign for a fuller social life, improved rural health and definite team work in cities.

The question was raised as to whether the first task should be to get more money in the average home. Dr. Smith urged the following:

1. Teaching ways of saving, distributing and budgeting.
2. Teaching women the need of labor-saving devices.
3. Showing county women the value of careful work in nutrition, saving doctor's bills, etc.
4. Showing the need and value of work in home.
5. Duty of the home demonstration agent to regognize all of the above points and then to organize her work so as to accomplish the desired results.

The Farm Bureau plan should be the goal in organization. The aim of community committee work should be a democracy. A lack of organization would seem to be the weakest point of the work at present. The county plan is better than that of district organization. City work needs particularly strong women. The aim of urban work should be to study local city problems and formulate plans for effective solution by members of the community.

Home Demonstration agents have approached the problem of their work as a serious problem.

The agents must not create new machinery and background.

Mr. W. A. LLoyd spoke on Farm Bureau organization, development and evolution. The new Farm Bureau is based on what is called the "family type". The county agent was originally superimposed on the people and the Farm Bureau was planned for helping the county agent to do his work. The chief activity was demonstrating projects. Four years ago farmers became interested in developing the work and a new Farm Bureau policy came into being. This is a movement of the people themselves, doing away with the old idea of education as coming from above. The new Farm Bureau is organized for the development of a national program of work in Agriculture and Home Economics, all agencies cooperating in carrying its program into effect.

Mr. O. H. Benson spoke of the relation of Boys and Girls Club Work to that of the Farm Bureau. The speaker showed the advantage of having work with the boys and girls fit into the family type of organization. The aim is to improve the home life in America and first, to be recognized as a permanent part of the Farm Bureau program; second, to present a permanent program of work and help the boys and girls carry out this program; third, to obtain permanent funds; fourth, to insure permanent full-time leadership in every county, looking toward the time when children of the present generation are leaders in neighborhood activities.

The next part of the program was a Farm Bureau demonstration of a community committee meeting directed by Mrs. Edith C. Salisbury. Taking part in this meeting were the following:

County Agent	L. R. Simons
Home Demonstration Agent .	Bertha E. Titsworth. N. H
County Club Leader . .	O. H. Benson
Rural People	Frances Brown, Kansas
	Gertrude McCheyne, Utah
	Catherine N. Platts, Maine
	M. C. Wilson
Community Chairman . .	Edith C. Salisbury

This meeting took the form of a mock community committee meeting. Various ~~Committee~~ neighborhood interests were discussed, and members of the committee decided on the work to be done in the community. Following the meeting there was a discussion by members of the conference.

<u>Afternoon Session</u>

The principal part of the program was the demonstration of an annual Farm Bureau meeting. The members taking part were as follows:

Personnel:	President Farm Bureau .	H. B. Fuller
	County Agent . . .	L. R. Simons
	Home Demonstration Agent.	Gertrude Blodgett, Delaware
	County Club Agent . .	O. H. Benson
Program of Work Committee . . .		M. C. Wilson, Chairman
		Bess M. Rowe, Montana
		Amy Kelly, Idaho
		Laura Comstock, Mass.
		Sarah Pettit, S.R.S.

Nominating committee . . . . . Edna White, Ohio, Chairman
Julia O. Newton, North Dakota
Mamie Bunch, Illinois.

Members of Farm Bureau to discuss Program of Work . . . Emma Davisson, Nebraska
Roberta McNeill, S. D.
Harriet Eddy, California
Florence Freer, New York.

Evening Session

This consisted of a demonstration of an Executive Committee meeting of the Farm Bureau. The personnel was as follows:

President Farm Bureau .....H. B. Fuller
Home Demonstration Agent .....Anna M. Turley, Oregon
County Agent .....L. R. Simons
Club Leader ..... O. H. Benson
Leader Project, Home Butter-making. ..... Bess M. Rowe, Montana
To Discuss Project ..... Mamie E. Hayes, Conn.
To Discuss Project..... Mary P. Lockwood, Arizona
Leader, Poultry Project ..... Nealo S. Knowles, Iowa.
Leader, Home Management Project. Miriam M. Haynes, Colorado
Leader, Boy's & Girl's Project.. Gertrude Warren
Leaders, Soils and Livestock Projects..... Messrs. Hochbaum & Fisher.

Members taking part skillfully developed a program based on previous discussions, such as the poultry project, the home management project, etc.

These demonstrations were held to show the methods of conducting farm bureau meetings when the people are considering their own problems and making plans to solve them. A special point was made of the County program of work which the farm bureau developed from suggestions brought to the meetings by representatives from each community. Another point emphasized wasthat problems of the farm, home and community were incorporated in a single program, with special activities being assigned to the men and women and the children because of their special fitness to do the task.

In discussing the morning meeting Dr. Smith explained the philosophy of the demonstration; he brought out the fact in all home demonstration work that is truly constructive. Dr. Smith also emphasized the fact that it is important to leave all members of local meetings in a happy frame of mind. This insures good work in the future.

Dr. Smith further brought out that the important phase of the demonstration was that it showed the farm people considering and discussing their special problems in terms of the community rather than in the narrower terms of the individual farm; and that each person was taking some active interest in the problems presented.

Presented by Miss Titsworth as Home Demonstration Agent.

FLY EXTERMINATION PROJECT.

NAME OF PROJECT: Fly Campaign

LEGAL AUTHORITY: Smith-Lever and Federal appropriation, H.R. 12714, and Local aid.

PROJECT LEADER: Naomi Newburn.

LOCATION: Highland Grove, Adams County, Illinois.

DATE EFFECTIVE: March 1, 1919.

OBJECT:

A. Ultimate purpose.
   1. To improve rural sanitation and health.
B. Immediate and definite aim.
   1. To eliminate breeding places of flies.
   2. To get proper screening against flies.

METHOD OF PROCEDURE:

A. Program of work.
   1. Community health and sanitation.
      Project leader meets with county sanitation project committee and plans general project including fly extermination.
   2. Project leader meets with community chairman and a few interested people and plans local fly extermination campaign and appoints project committee or home demonstrators.
   3. The committee makes a survey of community to find out:
      3-a How many homes are adequately provided withscreens.
      3-b How garbage is cared for.
      3-c Condition of privies and manure piles.
   4. A community meeting is held to arouse interest in the campaign. Slides or moving pictures are shown. The home demonstration agent and the project leader and the district nurse all have parts in the meeting.
   5. The project leader presents the need for the campaign and the places for the campaign to the children in the schools. The teacher carries on the following instructions furnished by the project leader.
      5-a Study of the habits of the fly.
      5-b Making of fly traps, etc.
   6. Community demonstration by project leader or some of her committee on making fly traps, protecting and disposing of garbage and manure.

7. Individual demonstrations at a few chosen homes.

B. Supervision.
   1. Home Demonstration Agent.
   2. Project Leader.
   3. Demonstrators or project committee.
   4. Teachers.

C. Publicity.
   1. Schools and church and centers.
   2. Posters in store and centers and schools.
   3. Slides.
   4. Press.
   5. Literature.

D. Assistance.
   1. Home demonstration agent.
   2. District nurse.
   3. Health specialist.
   4. Teachers.

E. Demonstration meeting.
   Meeting in community center at which reported:
   1. Number of fly traps made.
   2. Per cent of adequately screened.
   3. Care of food and garbage.
   4. Condition of manure disposal.

COOPERATION AND ORGANIZATION:

A. With Schools, thru teachers.
B. County health association.
C. Local clubs, churches.

CALENDAR OF WORK:

March 1 - 10	Plans and organization of the work.
March 10 - May 15	Educational and practical work in schools.
March 10 - July 15	Demonstrations on care of garbage, protection of manure piles, making of fly traps, proper screening, etc.
July 15 - Oct. 21	Carrying on campaign.
Oct. 21 - 30	Collect, analyze and summarize reports.
November 1	Demonstration meeting.

HISTORY: The Health Specialist from the college gave a talk at a Community meeting during the previous year.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

SOURCES OF FUNDS: H.D.A. salary and expenses paid by Federal, State and County funds. Community appropriation of $5.00 for the work.

SIGNATURES:

NAOMI NEWBURN
Project Leader

BERTHA TITSWORTH
Home Demonstration Agent

MAMIE BUNCH
State Leader

JOHN JONES
Extension Director

Saturday, January 4,

Morning Session

This meeting consisted of a project school directed by Miss Emma Conley, preceded by a discussion of "The Essentials of a well drawn Project" by Miss Miriam Birdseye. Miss Birdseye said, among other things, that the value of projects is now being realized in the field. Clearly written plans make it possible for the Washington office to show what is being done. It is advantageous to agents as these plans help them to systematize their work. Even those who can keep a clear cut plan of work in their own minds are helped by the writing of such a plan. There are advantages to the county since the Farm Bureau is spurred by having something to which it has committed itself. There are advantages to the Leaders since a set of projects shows whether the agents are planning their work wisely, and this same set of plans may be used advantageously as a basis for developing work. The types of projects are:

1. The suggestive project. This project is usually sent out from the State Leader's office, prepared by a specialist or by the State Leader herself. Suggestive projects are of value during emergencies and when there is a real need for carrying out practically identical projects in a large number of counties.. An example of the emergency project is that for food saving during the war. A suggestive project from headquarters is a great help under such conditions. As the emergency passes, the local people must more and more, with the help of the college, draw up their own plans for meeting the problems of normal times. The suggestive project should set a standard for form, as county projects will be modeled upon it. It must be specific as to matters of policy, but not too specific as to matters of prededure. The local leader and the home demonstration agent must have room to develop their initiative. It should be understood that suggestive projects are to be presented to the county organization for discussion and approval.

2. The specific project. Such a project is drawn by the home demonstration agent and the project leader to meet conditions as they exist in a particular county or city. The specific project may be a modification of a suggestive project sent out from the State Leader's office, or it may originate in the field. Such projects must propose a definite goal to be reached within a definite time, must be detailed and specific as to the proposed procedure for reaching that goaland must provide a means for recording results as they are obtained. It should also provide for rounding out the project by a definite showing of results (demonstration meeting) at the end of the designated period.

3. The organization project for the State. This is discussed at length in the mimeographed material issued by this office on "Home Demonstration Projects."

Mr. Orrin C. Lester, of the Treasury Thrift Campaign group, spoke briefly of the plan for this work. The Treasury plans to work through the twelve Federal Reserve banks. The work will be done in a broader way than has heretofore been attempted. It is more than a campaign for Thrift Stamps, although this perhaps may be said to be its primary object.

Next on the program came the drafting of a project, the State Leaders participating under Miss Emma Conley's direction. Miss Neale S. Knowles and Miss Gladys L. Meloche presented practical results of project making.

Suggestions were next presented for two basic projects. The first was given by Miss Winnifred S. Gibbs and related to the improvement of home conditions Miss Gibbs presented material as follows:

General Discussion - a type of project for the field and suggestions for popular presentation of thrift work. This latter was entitled "Seven Steps toward Saving." This was based on the model method of teaching the budget. The old time percentage distribution of the income being a thing of the past in the modern home economists follow an outline something like this:

First step - Knowing the family needs; second - Considering their costs; third - Estimating habitual expenses; fourth - Making practice follow precept; fifth - Building a budget; sixth - Adopting accurate accounts; seventh - Analyzing accounts. Properly carried out such a plan would help in the adjustment of a hundred per cent home.

Miss Edith A. Roberts presented suggestions for a basic project in community activities, asking each State Leader to specify a topic that would be of interest and value to her community.

Closing the morning session Miss Neale S. Knowles showed garments made from old clothing. The exhibit consisted of baby caps from white silk stockings, childrens warm garments made from black stockings, and other similar articles.

Afternoon Session

The afternoon session was opened by a general discussion of projects lead by Miss Gertrude McCheyne and Miss Bess M. Rowe. Some of the points brought out were as follows:

A project of County Leaders should have a calendar of dates. This calendar suggests the number of weeks for publicity, for meetings, for supervisory visits, The project should be worked out with a plan for demonstration meetings. This is very important.

In writing projects the following is suggested: 1. Let the demand for each project come from the community. 2. Let it be part of state or national campaigns. Illustration: the state of Iowa. Community interests were clothing, food, shelter, health. A wool survey was made in the state of Iowa and suggestions for projects were gathered from community discussions. 3. The demonstration meeting should be an experience meeting. 4. Publicity should consist of newspaper articles, exhibits, posters, discussions in clubs, and any other medium suited to local conditions. 5. Assistance. This should come from schools and all local experts.

The project should be discussed and adopted by the community. Material may be sent from various Federal and local sources.

During these meetings some of the topics suggested for projects were: food for children, home records, poultry, cooperative buying, canning kitchens, hot school lunches, cooked food service, clothing salvage shops, clean milk, butter-making, drainggge, water in the homd, poultry clubs, cow testing associations, egg marketing, cottage cheese.

Miss Helen Louise Johnson, spoke on the standardization of dress for women. Miss Johnson pointed out that this was in no sense an attempt to put women in uniform but merely to give them comfortable, inconspicuous and attractive frocks.

Evening Session

This was a dinner at the Dewey Hotel. The speakers were:

Dr. Dorothy Reed Mendenhall,
Children's Bureau, U.S. Department of Labor.
Miss M. E. Sprague,
(Cooperation of Food Administration with the Field).
Mrs. Alice P. Norton,
Treasury Department.
Mary Van Kleeck,
Women in Industry, Department of Labor.
Raymond F. Crist,
Deputy Commissioner of Naturalization,
Bureau of Naturalization, Department of Labor.

Sunday, January 5,

The staff of the women's Section entertained the members of the Conference at the home of Miss Florence E. Ward, 2230 California Street.

Monday, January 6.

Morning Session

This meeting was in charge of Miss Gertrude Van Hoesen. The first number on the program was a discussion of organization for urban home demonstration work, led by Miss Van Hoesen. It was brought out the fact that certain services from women cannot be paid for. This has been illustrated during the war when large groups of women of leisure gave services that were absolutely unselfish. Commenting on this Miss Van Hoesen showed that it was necessary to organize this voluntary services as well as the work of professionals in order that the groups might work together for the largest results.

Going on to the discussion of the organizing of Home Bureaus Miss Van Hoesen spoke of the value of deciding on certain geographical units of population, the boundary lines being changed according to local needs. The next point touched upon was a system ofcommittees that has already proven successful (see W. S. 1-5 "The Home Bureau for Urban Extension Work with Women State Agricultural Colleges, and United States Department of Agriculture, Cooperating.")

The position of the home demonstration agent on the committees is important. She should be Executive Secretary on the Executive Committee and on this point the Home Bureau organization differs from that of the Farm Bureau. It should be optional as to whether men are on the Home Bureau although there should be some on Advisory Committee, since the business side of the problem must be handled by those best fitted for doing so.

When men are convinced of the value of home demonstration work it is easy to raise funds. Both men and women are concerned in the successful operation of the Home Bureau since the underlying principle of organization is that of the family type, considering the family as a unit and its interests as common ones.

Distinction was made between the Advisory and Executive committees, the former having no power. The function of the advisory committee should be for propaganda and advice.

An example of a constructive program of work, is one that is based on development of a plan from the study of food needs. It is usually easy to arouse private and public interest in the food question, and when this problem has been systematized and partially worked out further development of a city wide program is comparatively easy.

It is the business of the home demonstration agent to help women to solve their own problems and needs must be settled first. In one community the outstanding need was for a day nursery for a college faculty. This illustration was cited to show that the dissussion of theoretical topics would be of no value.

"Membership is a measure of value". A fee is entirely a local question to be settled by members of the community. The Home Bureau is entirely a civic problem. The Chief difficulty up to the present time, in launching city work, has been the fact that there is a lack of knowledge of the home demonstration agent's presence. This has arisen probably from the fact that the State Leader has been immediately concerned with the county problems since that presents the largest proportion of the work. An intensive membership campaign with house to house visiting, etc. is often necessary in order to prepare the way for satisfactory results in organization and development of projects.

A discussion of publicity followed. There should be a temporary campaign for the purpose of deciding whether a Home Bureau is needed. The organization should be worked up from the community, not "pasted on the city like a plaster". It is important to select members because of their fitness for definite points of work.

The meeting was then thrown open for discussion. Mrs. Ruby Green Smith spoke on the advisability of an emergency committee made up from leading citizens. This resolves itself into an organization of permanent workers. Mrs. Smith wasof the opinion that a membership fee was necessary for success.

Miss Laura Comstock of Massachusetts, spoke on the Home Bureau as an integral part of the Farm Bureau. If the rural population is in the habit of using city meeting places this will help, there will be a direct increase of business, and rural and urban citizens have a greater opportunity for getting together.

City people may help to give the rural greater understanding of the value of certain phases of organization.

If home demonstration work is a publicly supported agency there should be equal advantages for rural and urban citizens. Miss Pearl McDonald, of Pennsylvania, spoke of the group of cities such as New York, Philadelphia and Chicago, where the city and county problem is one. In smaller localities it is advisable to develop the Home Bureau. If agriculture breaks down the country breaks down. The line between the city and the county must be obliterated if the strongest work is to be done. Rural men would understand the cost of production, city men that of distribution, and through conference the best results can be obtained.Miss Maud E. Hayes, of Connecticut, spoke of problems of an inlustrial state like Connecticut. One-half of all munitions for the country was made in Connecticut while the state raised only twenty per cent of its own food supply. This is entirely a problem of inter-relations.

Miss Mamie Bunch, of Illinois showed the mutual advantage for city and county when the program was a combined one.

Miss Gertrude Blodgett, of Delaware, touched on the fact that in certain sections rural people object to the presence of urban in the Farm Bureau.

Mrs. Mary I. Wood, of New Hampshire, spoke of the needs of the city, showing the necessity for building a satisfactory program of work.

Miss Bertha E. Titsworth (Rural), of New Hampshire, showed that in her state there were eighty per cent of the population represented in the Farm Bureau membership. Here there are economic and geokraphical reasons for combining Farm Bureau and Home Bureau.

Mrs. Ruby Green Smith spoke of two cases in which Home and Farm Bureau may combine to advantages, first by having common projects - second, "a league of nations in a county". The organization that has solved some of these problems in New York state may be described as follows:

Under the name of the Farm and Home Bureau it has been found possible to have represented in neighborhood activities equal membership from the Farm and Home Bureau. In a group of fourteen there are seven members from the Farm Bureau, seven members from the Home Bureau, and these groups of seven are represented by three "urban Home Bureau members and three rural Home Bureau members".

Miss Antoinette Roof, of Massachusetts, (Urban), spoke of the Home Bureau as an independent organization. Massachusetts has the beginning of all types of organization heretofore discussed. The question was raised as to the advisability of considering the city as a unit. Miss Roof also raised the question as to whether women are trying to do too much in public work without responsibility.

Miss Elizabeth Allen, of Chicago, spoke of problems of organization in that city. The division i s made according to political wards. Thirty-two nationalities are represented in one ward and this constitutes a definite problem in Americanization.

During the second part of the program the discussion centered around the use of city organization. Miss Van Hoesen brought out the fact that cooperation is possible only if the community has been convinced of the value of the work, and has been shown by actual demonstration what the finished work m y do for the city.

The discussion was then led by Miss Frances Brown, who spoke of her state as being the first one to use all existing forms of organization. Mrs. R. F. Hackson, of Chevy Chase, spoke of the successful buying groups which have been started in the District of Columbial Thirty Women met together and made a plan with wholesale dealers for an experiment in cooperativa buying. A $600 order came from the thirty women. Mrs. Jackson was store-keeper and the goods were brought to the yard of the public school. People came and carried away their own orders. The next request was for dry groceries. Twenty-six women gave a $500 dollar. This was done over the telephone, each woman sending her order and check immediately after the order was placed. Each member paid twenty-five cents membership fee for telephone, etc.

There are now 100 members in the buying group. The problem is next one of delivery to the door since homes in this neighborhood are somewhat wide apart.

From the floor came the question as to the reaction of the local grocery men. Mrs. Jackson answered that local dealers were asked to cooperate and spoke of the fact that there are now indications of better service from these local dealers as a direct resultsof the cooperative buying.

In the general discussion of the meeting as a whole the matter of the part of a small town in rganization was discussed. Small-town-men it was said did not come into the Farm Bureau. The attitude of agricultural workers toward city people was discussed. Mr. L. R. Simons was of the opinion that the Farm Bureau should be made up of eighty per-cent of rural people. Mr. Simons said that city and county people could be brought together at the central office and that it was his opinion that it was better to keep the membership separate. Mr. H. B. Fuller spoke of different sections of the county, saying that this might include the small town membership.

Mrs. Edith C. Salisbury was of the opinion that the Farm Bureau might let the home demonstration agent organize the Home Bureau. The Success of this would depend upon the project leader. The people must decide on these points as well as on the other.

Afternoon Session

The meeting opened with a discussion of the work of the office of Home Economics by Miss Helen W. Atwater. Miss Caroline L. Hunt and Dr. Mina C. Denton also spoke. Miss Hunt's topic was the popularizing of scientific information on diet. Dr. Denton spoke on the experimental work of the kitchen.

The next topic was projects within the Department of Agriculture, Chief C. J. Brand, of the Bureau of Markets, and Chief G. M. Rommel, of the Bureau of Animal Husbandry, spoke. The cooperative dairy project was set forth by Chief B. H. Rawl, of the Dairy Division, Mr. Helmer

Rabild, In Charge, Dairy Extension, and Miss Jessie M. Hoover, Dairy Demonstration Agent. Mr. Rabild stated that the Dairy Division in co-operation with Miss Ward's office is prepared to resume and enlarge the cottage cheese campaign conducted last spring to include milk and dairy by-products provided the States could share in the expense. Miss Hoover had charge of this part of the program, introducing the speakers and leading the discussion.

Evening Session

This was a dinner and social evening at the Allies Inn. It was a joint dinner of the Offices of Extension Work with Women, North and West, and South.

Tuesday, January 7

Morning Session

The session was opened by Miss Ward who discussed briefly the history and development of extension work with women.

Miss Miriam Birdseye spoke on the state wide specialist and home demonstration work. The home demonstration agent and the specialist complement each other's work since they are two links in a chain. Miss Birdseye gave suggestions as to how the specialist can help the home demonstration agent. In the discussion which followed the question was raised as to whether specialists should be taken care of by state funds. The discussion brought out the question as to whether the State Leaders obtained from the Directors sufficient information about the financing of their own projects. In most of the states it was found that this information had been asked for and obtained. Miss Ward suggested that State Leaders should make it their business to have detailed knowledge on these points.

Mr. Eugene Merritt spoke, urging that the Women's Work receive its just share of funds. Mr. Merritt also urged that the State Leader's records should show the financial basis of their work since this will be helpful in making report to Congress.

Continuing the program Miss Sarah Pettit spoke on office organization, bringing out many good points on required equipment. Miss Grace E. Frysinger gave a summary of suggestions in making reports, asking that Leaders report by project, the county project should carry the name of the county and the agent's name. Miss Frysinger also requested photographs and other material that would help the Washington office in spreading the knowledge of what is going on in the states.

Afternoon Session

The first part of the session was in charge of Miss Grace M. Smith, who showed the value of graphics. Under Miss Smith's direction Mr. Reuben Brigham, of the Office of Illustrations, gave suggestions as to the character of photographs that would be useful in making satisfactory slides. Mr. Don Carlos Ellis, of the Moving Picture Laboratory, spoke on the subject of Motion Pictures and suggested a system of inter-state distribution of films. It was noted that Mr. Ellis can be addressed for advice on this subject.

Miss Miriam M. Haynes, of Colorado had with her some small models of a folding kitchen cabinet, folding ironing board, home-made kitchen cabinet, home-making rack for storing kettle covers, home-made drying rack, and a home-made iceless refrigerator. She also showed posters advertising the work done with potatoes and the Pinto bean. These are samples of material furnished by the State Office of various county workers. Miss Haynes explained how these were prepared and how used.

Following this part of the program Miss Winifred S. Gibbs conducted a round table on the subject of home budget work. There was a discussion from the floor, various State Leaders stating briefly the work accomplished in her own state, with a reference to plans for the future.

Reports were next made from the following committee:

1. Outstanding projects in the readjustment period.

   Miss White, Chairman; Miss McCheyne, Miss Backus, Miss Caddis, Miss Birdseye.

2. The program of work and its origin.

   Miss Titsworth, Chairman; Miss Secrest, Miss Hadley, Miss Kelly, Mrs. Salisbury.

3. Relations of the teaching and research departments to the home demonstration work.

   Miss Brown, Chairman; Miss Hoyle, Miss Hayes, Miss Newton Miss Hunt, Miss Gibbs, Miss Conley.

4. State-wide specialists and home demonstration agents at large.

   Miss Comstock, Chairman; Miss Meloche, Miss Edna V. Smith, (Michigan), Miss Pancoast, Miss Birdseye.

5. Graphics.

   Miss Haynes, Chairman; Miss Blodgett, Miss Marguerite Allen (Wyoming), Mr. Brigham, Miss Smith.

6. Publicity.

Miss Bunch, Chairman; Mrs. M. K. Jones, Miss Sellers, Mrs. Reynolds, Miss Buckley, Miss Bene.

7. Farm Bureau organization (January, 1918
(July, 1919.

Miss Rowe, Chairman; Miss Eddy, Miss Knowles, Miss Freer, Mrs. Salisbury.

8. Home Bureau Organization (January, 1919
(July, 1919.

9 Miss Roof, Chairman; Miss White, Mrs. Wood, Miss Elizabeth Allen (Chhacgo), Mrs. Dabney, Miss Van Hoesen.

9. Cooperating government agencies.

Mrs. Davisson, Chairman; Miss Sutherland, Miss Pierpont, Mrs. Lockwood, Miss Atwater, Miss Frysinger.

10. Cooperative projects within the Department.

Miss Gaddis, Chairman; Miss Platts, Miss Kelly, Miss Sprague, Miss Lehman, Miss Hoover.

11. Office organization.

Miss Eddy, Chairman; Miss Hadley, Mrs. Ross, Mrs. App, Miss Pettit.

12. Reports and records.

Miss McCheyne, Chairman; Mrs. McConnell, Mrs. Katherine Smith (Nevada), Miss Marguerite Allen(Wyoming), Miss McNeill, Miss Bailey, Miss Frysinger.

13. Insignia.

Miss Knowles, Chairman; Miss Turley, Miss Haynes, Miss Heyle, Miss Van Hoesen.

14. Community projects.

Miss Freer, Chairman; Miss Sprague, Miss Comstock, Miss Brown, Miss Newcomb, Miss Roberts.

15. General resolutions.

Miss Elizabeth Allen (Chicago) Chairman; Miss McDonald, Mrs. Davisson, Miss Secrest, Miss Bumpas.

The Committee on Outstanding Projects in the Readjustment Period recommend the following:

1. Work with foreign women in both rural and urban districts to aid in Americanization.

2. Continuation of the thrift campaign, the foundation for which was laid in war conservation work. This is especially necessary while prices remain high and wages tend to return to lower levels. It is imperative that the whole nation unite in developing habits of thrift.

   Ways of developing habits of thrift:
   a. Better marketing,
   b. More home production of food,
   c. Business management for the home.

3. Continuation and extension of food work inaugurated by the Food Administration with special emphasis on nutrition.

4. Continuation of the work started by the Children's Bureau so as to emphasize the importance not only of proper feedings, but of right sanitary conditions and care of infants and children.

5. Teaching of home nursing, the need for which was demonstrated by the influenza epidemic and the shortage of nurses.

6. Development of better housing conditions, as a continuation of the improvement of standards set for laborers in war industries.

7. Improvement of living conditions of women in industry and of families receiving public benefit such as given by the civilian Relief of the Red Cross or by the State (Mothers Pensions).

SIGNED: Edna N. White, Chairman.
Gertrude McCheyne,
Lela R. Gaddis,
Lillian A. Backus,
Miriam Birdseye,
Committee on Outstanding Projects in the Readjustment Period.

-THE FARM BUREAU PROGRAM AND ITS ORIGIN-

The Committee feels that:

The Farm Bureau program should originate with the people of the community.

It must be such that it will "Carry on" to future work.

It should admit of expansion and development.

Being built upon community problems it should work toward some definite results within a reasonable time.

Each community program shall undertake to accomplish some part of the work to be accomplished by the long time program.

That in general so called campaigns and drives be carried on so that they shall become a definite and permanent part of the annual or long time program.

The long time program should have as its aim the accomplishment of definite results in

1. The practice of more efficient methods of doing the work of the home through organization and study.

2. Demonstrating the real nutritive value of food.

3. Developing a recognized need in the minds of both men and women of labor saving devices on the farm and in the farm home.

4. Showing the necessity for and rights of rural people to live under normal sanitary and hygienic conditions.

Respectfully submitted,

Bertha Titsworth
Chairman.
Miss Hadley
Mary Secrest
Amy Kelly
Mrs. Salisbury

Report of Committee on Relation of Department
of Home Demonstration Agents and Resident Teachers
and Research Workers.

1. We recommend that the Department of Home Demonstration Agents, North and West, shall cooperate in every possible way with the teaching force and research workers of the Agricultural College in each state to disseminate its knowledge to the people of the states.
2. That the Department of Home Demonstration Agents hold the Resident Department of their college as the source of information and final authority upon all subject matter.
3. That all communication between the Home Demonstration Agent and Resident Department and Research workers be made thru office of State Leader.
4. That, in order to keep closely in touch Resident Departments be asked to cooperate with state leader in outlining programs of subject matter for conferences, and further wherever possible to assist in carrying out programs.
5. That Department of Home Demonstration Agents ask their colleges to Offer special courses in Training to Young Women to take up this work and special inducements for them.
6. That the resident and research departments cooperate in the writing of bulletins and approve all subject matter publications.
7. That the central office as it grows shall add new members to its force who shall be selected primarily for executive ability and leadership and organization rather than technical ability and that

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the Department of Home Demonstration Agents shall look more and more, to the Department of Specialists and Resident Departments for the teaching of subject matter.

Respectfully submitted,

Miss Brown

Miss Newton

Miss Conley

Miss Hunt

Miss Hayes

Miss Gibbs.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON STATE-WIDE
SPECIALISTS AND HOME DEMONSTRATION AGENTS
AT LARGE.

We respectfully submit the following suggestions as to the part the state-wide specialist may profitably take in the home economics extension program as outlined by the State Leader.

She shall:

1. Draw up suggestive projects, including record forms.

2. Prepare suggestive subject-matter outlines for field work approved by resident subject-matter specialist.

3. Prepare standard exhibits and charts.

4. Give assistance in training home demonstration agents for special work.

5. Hold training schools for local leaders in cooperation with home demonstration agents or other extension agents.

6. Supply reliable, up-to-date reference material.

7. Plan and direct surveys.

8. Assist in planning and carrying out follow-up work.

Respectfully submitted,

COMMITTEE ON STATE-WIDE SPECIALISTS
AND HOME DEMONSTRATION AGENTS AT LARGE.

Laura Comstock - Chairman
Miss Moloche
Miss Edna V. Smith
Miss Pancoast
Miss Birdseye.

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GRAPHICS COMMITTEE

We feel that more attention should be given to the matter of securing good pictures for lantern slides, charts, models, posters and to this end we recommend that the college give some training along the line of "working up" graphic material. Special attention should be given to plans for getting series of photographs covering the beginning carrying forward and results accomplished by projects, and campaigns, and that the extension force be encouraged to use their funds for securing a smaller number of good photographs, rather than a multiplicity of photographs which are of no value.

We recommend that copies of good photographs covering activities in each state be sent in to the Washington office so that these may be available for general publicity work and also so that copies of these be secured, and slides made from them be sent to other states so that good work in one state may be available in another.

Recognizing the value of large charts for presenting both organization plans and subject matter, we believe, that funds should be available for the preparation of these.

We recommend that the motion picture laboratory of the U. S. D. A. be requested to furnish films on the various lines of subject matter taken up by the field workers and that a sufficient number of these be provided so that at least one copy of each be sent to the state college so that subject matter of each be made available for each.

Respectfully submitted,

Miriam Haynes, Chairman.
Gertrude Blodgett
Marguerite Allen
Mr. Brigham
Miss Smith

COMMITTEE ON PUBLICITY.

Your committee on Publicity respectfully submits the following recommendations:

First: That the Washington office furnish state offices with concrete material for publicity regarding definite policies governing Home Demonstration Agents - also regarding any project specially recommended, such as our participation in the Thrift campaign.

Second: That the State Leader furnish each week to the press of her state items of special interest concerning the Home Demonstration Service, with occasional articles featuring tangible results in the homes of the state - using photographs wherever possible, also feature articles in leading woman's magazines.

We recommend also the monthly publication of a Farm and Home Bureau Bulletin for the membership.

Third: That State Leaders bring to the attention of their Congressmen the extent of the effort being put forth by the Home Bureau to improve the citizenship of the State, citing such results as will command their interest in the work of the Home Demonstration Agent.

Fourth: That in each county the best possible person be selected to make use of every avenue for giving publicity to the items provided by the County Agent and State Leader.

Fifth: That the Home Demonstration Agent be urged to pocket her modesty and see to it that interesting and important items concerning the work be published weekly in the local papers.

Mamie Bunch, Chairman
Nellie Kedzie Jones
Dorothy S. Buckley
Mary E. Reynolds
Leta Bane
Marie Sellers.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON
FARM BUREAU ORGANIZATION.
Jan.1, 1919 - July 1, 1919.

The Committee on Farm Bureau Organization makes the following recommendations:

1. NEED OF ORGANIZATION:

A definite effort should be made between now and July 1, 1919, to secure organized, permanent support of home demonstration work in every county where a home demonstration agent is now working, thru the farm bureau or similar organization.

2. LEGISLATIVE ACTION:

In states where such action has not already been taken, effort should be made to secure legislative action along certain definite lines:

a. Action to permit farm bureaus to be incorporated under state law.

b. Enabling acts to permit county authorities to use county funds for extension work in agriculture and in home economics with both adults and children.

c. Appropriation of state funds for extension work in home economics as well as in agriculture.

3. PUBLICITY

A well organized publicity campaign should be conducted in each state during the next few months to give to the public in general a definite knowledge of home demonstration work and its function in the community.

4. COORDINATION:

The committee recommends that lines of work in the farm bureau should be carefully coordinated to avoid duplication of effort to enlarge the field of service in every line of work, and

to insure symmetrical development of the rural home and rural community.

5. EXCHANGE OF INFORMATION:

It would be an advantage to farm bureau development in every state, if an exchange of information could be maintained to bring to each state a knowledge of farm bureau activities and development in other states.

6. TOWN AND COUNTRY RELATIONSHIPS:

At present no one type of relationship within the farm bureau organization can be developed in all states nor even in all parts of one state perhaps, but in the development of farm and home bureaus certain fundamental things can be kept in mind:

a. The women of the strictly rural districts and of the town communities need each other.

b. While each community has its own special problems the town and the rural homes have many problems in common.

c. Work should be so organized as to make for the betterment of every home in the unit the home demonstration agent serves and at the same time to help break down the barrier which in some places exists between the town and the rural women.

Respectfully submitted,

THE COMMITTEE ON FARM BUREAU ORGANIZATION.

Bess H. Rowe.
Chairman.

Harriet Eddy

Florence Freer

Nellie O. Knowles

Edith C. Salisbury

THE RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE COMMITTEE ON HOME BUREAU

1. As a basis for making extension work in home economics permanent in cities the committee recommends that the Home Bureau be adopted as the type of organization.

2. In making this recommendation the committee recognizes the fact that an organization which aims to develop local leadership and whose program of work is based on the needs of the people may be one of slow growth.

3. The committee recommends that the relations of the Home Bureaus to the county organizations be adjusted to fit the State Organization for extension work with due consideration for the expressed desires of representatives of Home Bureaus.

4. The committee urges that every agricultural college give immediate publicity on a state-wide scale to the work of the city home demonstration agents.

5. Believing that the safety of the nation depends upon the Americanization of the foreign people and that the home demonstration work is one of the best methods of Americanizing the foreign women, the committee recommends that the home demonstration agents make this a major project in their program of work.

6. Believing that women in the city need assistance in solving the problem in the home as much as the women in the country do, the committee recommends that they be given the benefit of Federal aid secured by amending the Smith-Lever Act or by special appropriation.

Elizabeth Allen,	Illinois
Mrs. Dabney	Washington, D. C.
Edna V. White,	Ohio
Gertrude Van Hoesen	Washington Staff
Frances L. Brown	Kansas
Antoinette Roof,	Massachusetts.

COMMITTEE ON COOPERATING GOVERNMENT AGENCIES.

Because of the mutually helpful cooperation which has existed between the following agencies:

Food Administration
Fuel Administration
Council of National Defense
Red Cross
Treasury Department
Department of Labor
Children's Department, etc.
and this Department.

the activities in which they have been engaged have been carried on with greater success than otherwise would have been possible.

Several of these organizations were established for the duration of the war only, therefore their activities so far as the Federal Government is concerned will probably soon come to an end.

This Committee wishes to express the hope that the state and local branches of these organizations may continue in some form, so that the machinery they have developed, and the enthusiasm and influence of their personnel, may be carried forward. These factors are needed in permanent work, which must be done along similar lines, especially that of the home demonstration agent, whose broad scope of endeavor may continue to strengthen and make permanent the magnificant work so worthily begun.

Respectfully submitted by the Committee on Cooperating Government Agencies.

Emma R. Davisson, Chairman.
Mary P. Lockwood
Grace E. Frysinger
Helen W. Atwater,
Charlotte C. Perrpont.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON COOPERATIVE PROJECTS
WITHIN THE DEPARTMENT.

This committee recommends the adoption of the following projects:

1. Household conveniences, cooperating with a Good Roads Bureau.

2. Dairying - Cooperating with Bureau of Animal Industry.

3. Child-welfare.

Respectfully submitted,

COMMITTEE ON COOPERATIVE PROJECTS WITHIN THE DEPARTMENT.

Miss Geddis _____ Chairman

Miss Platts _____

Miss Kelly _____

Miss Sprague _____

Miss Lanman _____

Miss Hoover _____

COMMITTEE ON OFFICE ORGANIZATION.

Your committee on office organization respectfully submits the following recommendations for your consideration:

1. That the state leaders carefully examine the system of classification offered by the Washington office and submit their suggestions to that office in order that a uniform plan for handling documents, circulars and subject matter in general may as quickly as possible be adopted and put into use;

2. That the Washington office be requested to detail a member of its staff to study on the ground the methods of office organization now in use, in representative states and counties, and from that investigation deduce a suggested system for office organization to be adopted as widely as possible by both state and county offices.

Respectfully submitted,

(signed) Harriet G. Eddy, Chairman
Mrs. Helen App
Miss Sarah Pettit
Miss Laura Ross.

The Committee on Records and Reports
Submit the Following for Consideration.

1. That the present form of monthly report with additions as suggested is satisfactory.
2. a. That the annual report blank be made to conform with the monthly form.
   b. That the annual report should provide space for additional projects carried on in any given state.
   c. That the report form be received in the states at least three months before required at Washington headquarters.

Respectfully submitted,

Gertrude McCheyne, Chairman

Grace E. Frysinger

Mrs. Katharine Smith

Mrs. Florence E. McConnell

Roberta McNeill.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON INSIGNIA AND UNIFORMS.

In order to send out the insignia to the field Miss Gertrude Van Hoesen was appointed secretary of this committee. The seal of the Department of Agriculture was made the basis of the insignia, copy of which is to be submitted to the State Leaders and Extension Directors.

Respectfully submitted,

COMMITTEE ON INSIGNIA AND UNIFORMS.

Frances Brown, Chairman

Neale S. Knowles

Laura Comstock

Gertrude Van Hoesen

COMMUNITY PROJECTS

The committee recommends the following:-

I. That a definite project be developed in every community, worked out by the people of the community based upon local condition.

II. Before a community is ready to work out a project that the community must have.

1. An understanding of the scope and possibilities of Home Economics.
2. An organization of the people to work on a local project.

III. Reports show that there are demands in states and counties for certain types of cooperative community projects. The committee recommends (1) that the states carrying on successful community project report fully upon these to the Washington Office, this material to be compiled and made available for each state leader, (2) that the Washington Office work out plans for projects upon which there is little material available, but upon which there is demand.

Community laundry
Community canning kitchen
Cooked food center
Community sewing room,
Cooperative market
Community rest room
Community singing
Community hospital.

IV. Records and reports.

To make work more valuable, we recommend that a simple form of report or progress of project be made as often as desirable by community leader to county agent, and county project leader, if there is one.

That these reports be kept on file in the county office, and summaries of same be sent out at stated times to specialists.

Committee, -

Florence Freer
Miss Comstock
Miss Sprague
Miss Brown
Miss Newcomb
Miss Roberts

Dr. C. B. Smith,

States Relations Service,

Dear Dr. Smith:

The Committee on General Resolutions respectfully submits the following for your consideration:

BE IT RESOLVED:

1. To teach the wise use of money.

2. To increase the amount of sums available for improving home conditions; minimize woman's labor and lessening working hours in order to increase the efficiency of the farm home.

3. To make the most of life with the minimum expenditure of strenghh, time and funds.

4. To increase the sense of responsibility towards health of the individual and community.

5. To encourage a democratic social life which will draw together town and country.

This Committee further recommends that the funds be continued to stabilize the work already started and extend its operation.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED: that we extend a vote of thanks to the men and women who have helped to make this conference so very successful, especially to the Director of the States Relations Service, the Chiefs of the various Divisions, as well as to the Staff of the Extension Work with Women, North and West.

That we express our appreciation to Count De Wirsbicki and Lieut. David Constantini for the very intimate and graphic glimpse of the home life of their countries.

We wish to express our appreciation of the thoughtful effort that has made it possible to carry out the full program so smoothly and easily,

following the original line of thought, and which still left some time for the personal contact and exchange of ideas so valuable to us in our work.

Respectfully submitted,

COMMITTEE ON GENERAL RESOLUTIONS

Elizabeth Allen (Chicago) Chairman

Pearl McDonald

Emma Reed Davisson

Mev Secrest

Lena Burgess

MEMORANDUM OF THE SECRETARY PROTEM OF THE CONFERENCE - WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 8,1919

Morning Session.

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A meeting called to order at 9:10 by Miss Roberts, chairman of the day. Reference was made by Miss Roberts to the excessive charge of the Dewey Hotel reported by leaders and it was requested that any overcharge be reported for adjustment by this office, as a definite schedule of charge had been arranged between this office and the Dewey Hotel.

Miss Roberts introduced Mrs. R. C. Salisbury in the capacity of the editor of a county paper, who spoke on the subject of publicity. Mrs. Salisbury's suggestions were mainly in regard to the county newspaper but strong points in regard to publicity whether for city or county papers were of vital interest and great value fo the leaders. Some of the topics considered were -

The nature of the material.

The headlines.

The strong points in writing the article

Editorials vs. news.

Style in writing.

How to rewrite articles which have valuable data but are uninteresting.

Mrs. Salisbury then read an article which she asked to have criticized by the conference members for rewriting into an interesting article.

Miss Ward then took the chair and in an informal way discussed with the leaders the value of regional meetings for 1919. This was well considered by the State leaders who seemed unanimous in desiring this form of meeting.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Miss Van Hoesen then spoke on the subject of insignia. Much discussion followed and it was finally mover by Mrs. Jones of Wisconsin that a committee be appointed to see whether change in the name of home demonstration agent was advisable and if so to make suggestions. This was seconded and passed. Miss Knowles, chairman of the committee on insignia, reported that the committee desired a discussion from the floor before they felt a recommendation could be made. Discussion of the arm band followed, and finally a motion was carried that the chairman of the committee on insignia appointed committee to adopt an insignia and to make recommendations regarding uniform and cap. The following committee was appointed:

Miss Brown of Kansas, Chairman.
Miss Van Hoesen
Miss Comstock of Massachusetts.

The general resolutions offered by the respective committees for the conference were adopted and the conference closed with an address of appreciation by Miss Ward; Followed by words of like appreciation from Mrs. Jones in behalf of the state leaders.

Thursday, January 9.

The day was spent with a series of conferences with Miss Ward and other members of the Washington staff and the State Leaders. At these conferences each State Leader brought up for discussion questions most vital to her work.

Home Dem. Work - Historical

REPORT OF

CONFERENCE OF HOME ECONOMICS EXTENSION WORKERS

UTAH AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE

LOGAN

May 2, 1917.

Report of Conference of

Home Economics Extension Workers of the

Utah Agricultural College

Logan, Utah.

May 2, 1917.

R E P O R T

OF

CONFERENCE OF HOME ECONOMICS EXTENSION WORKERS

UTAH AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE

LOGAN

May 2, 1917.

Conference convened in Faculty Room. Director John T.Caine III addressed the members for a few minutes, bidding them welcome and excusing President E. G. Peterson who was unable to be present. He then introduced Professor William Peterson, who opened the meeting proper with the following speech:

Ladies and Gentlemen: This is rather unfair to me as my line of work in school does not take me into this particular department, but Dr. Peterson had to leave for Washington yesterday and sort of pushed a number of things on me. I do not know whether it is because of my gray hair, or otherwise, I am to have this responsibility; but in behalf of the institution and President Peterson, I want to bid you welcome and want to state that while you are here everything the institution has is yours, and everything that we can do for your comfort or pleasure or assistance, we are willing to do. I do not think there is any work appreciated more than this extension work, especially in Home Economics. The general concensus of opinion is at present that the people who are doing this work, spreading information regarding methods for the preservation of food, the conservation of food, and so forth, are really doing more for the nation than the man who is carrying a musket into the trenches. Possibly this call came before our war conditions became so concrete as they are at present, but at the same

time we feel that in this particular line of work you are doing the very best possible thing that can be done in spreading this information.

I do not want to tak your time, other than to make you feel that you are here as the guests of this institution, and that the institution is yours, and if there is anything we can do, if there is anything we can turn over to you in the way of rooms, laboratories, equipment, etc., here at the College, we shall be more than pleased to do so.

We bid you welcome, and hope you will have the best and most profitable of meetings here, as I understand this is only the first of a number of meetings to be held during the next few days.

Director Caine then introduce Mr. L. A. Clinton, Assistant Chief, Office of Extension North and West, who spoke as follows on the topic of Relationships:

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen:

The position of a substitute is never an enviable one. You wanted Dr. True here, and Dr. True wanted to be here. You wanted Mr. Smith here, and Mr. Smith wanted to be here. Neither of them could come, and so when none of the big guns could come they sent what was left. They sent me, and I am here. I am glad I am here. I am glad to be here with you. I am glad Dr. True and Mr. Smith could not come, because if they could have come, I could not have come.

Well, of course they are both fully occupied in connection with developing plans for the emergency. When you have money to work with, then it is easy to go ahead and develop your plans, but when the bill has just been introduced into Congress, which we expect will make twenty-five million dollars available for agricultural work, when you have to make your plans tentatively, expecting that in a few

days conditions will have changed and you may not be able to use them, it is something like working in the dark. Yet these plans must be made. We must make our plans and map out our organization work on paper, and as soon as this money is available, be ready to call on our forces and put them to work. Mr. Smith and Dr. True are busy at this.

Sometimes in this life when called upon to assume certain relationships, we do so with our eyes wide open, believing that we fully understand just what is involved in assuming this relationship. We sometimes get fooled afterward, but still we believe we know what we are assuming. Other times, relationships are thrust upon us. We go into certain work, thinking we know all about the work we are going to do, and when we get into that work we are surprised to find relationships existing that we never thought existed. When you were asked "What salary will you accept to come to our State and do Extension work in Home Economics," you thought the work over, you thought of your relationship with the Extension Director, of the women of that state you would meet, and felt that your relationship would be with the people of that State; but that you would have relationships with people out of that State probably never occurred to you at all. After a while you get a letter saying that someone is coming from Washington to see you, and you wonder just what anyone in Washington would be interested in your work for, anyway. You gradually learn that instead of this work being just work in one state, it is a nation-wide movement, and your work brings you into connection with it. These are matters that go with the job, and we certainly hope that the relationship will prove pleasant and of value to you all. I am just reminded of a little riddle that I had not thought of for a hundred years, more or less, a little riddle that runs as follows: "What is

it that comes with a wagon, goes with a wagon, is of no particular use to the wagon, and yet the wagon cannot go without it?" Then you are told that it is a noise. Now, we hope that it is not just a noise that comes with this relationship, that comes with the position, but that as a result of this relationship a real help may be brought to you and that when you go back to your home work you will go back with new ideas, surer of your own ideas than you were before, for you are going to do that of course, but yet you will feel more than ever that you are a part of a remarkable system of direction.

Before this present emergency in which our nation finds itself, we have talked more or less about State rights, and Federal rights, and this function as a State function, and this matter as a matter of Federal administration, but do you know, as I have been traveling around over the country since the war has started, nothing more of this is heard. We have come to think in terms of the nation, and that we are all bound by the same ties. I think we have come to realize in the last few days, as never before, that without a strong central national control, we would have no State rights. Do not think that anyone who comes from Washington is not a State rights person. We all have our home states, and have just been transferred temporarily to Washington, but we have lived in the states so we are all states people; but we are all tied up together when it is a national interest that is at stake, and we all are working together for the common purpose of national defense, for national food control, food conservation, labor, etc, When Congress passed the Smith-Lever Act, for the first time in the history of agriculture an appropriation was set aside for this work, to be used in various states in cooperation with the United States Department of Agriculture. The fact that it is written into the bill

that it shall be in cooperation never in itself can make the work cooperative. Real cooperation can never be brought about by law. It is only by the spirit of the workers that goes into the work that it can be made cooperative. We are going to cooperate pleasantly and efficiently just to that extent in which we at Washington can help you in your work in the states, and just to the extent that you feel that this work you are doing is national service and that in doing that work you are rendering a service to your nation that no one else can render. This idea is slowly growing. As I have talked with workers in other lines and have discussed this matter with them, I have had them say to me, "We never had thought of our work in just that way before. We thought we were working for the State, and had not thought that in this little locality where we have been working, we were really doing the nation's work". But you are. You are just as much doing the work of the nation as the man who fights in the trenches, or the man who engineers a railway, or any of those things.

Then you have relationships within the State with various people at the College. You people are extension workers. You think of your work as getting in touch with the farm women and people over the State, and yet much of your success and satisfaction in that work is going to depend upon your relationship with the people of your home institution. All of our colleges have resident instructors, experiment station workers, and so forth. It is said that one man in the trenches requires ten men at home to work for him in the manufacture of materials and food, and to keep him supplied with ammunition. I am not sure but that each extension worker requires ten back of him also to keep him supplied with ammunition. Think of the problems

that are worked out in laboratories both by the research people in the State College Experiment Stations, and the workers in the Department of Agriculture. And it is proper that these people should work such problems out for the extension workers, as that is their line of work and takes time; but as a result of the extension workers' problems, new life is going to be put into our teaching force in the colleges, and new life in the laboratories. I am inclined to think sometimes that men and women working away in the laboratories come to think more in abstract terms of pure research, losing sight of the fact that this research work in some way is going to apply to human needs and help the human race. Do you not see that these problems are going to give them new lines of thought? They need you, and you need them. In this close relationship of the research workers you are going to get all the help the institutions can give you, and as you let us know at Washington it is possible what your local people are unable to work out we may find some way of accomplishing. The point is this: we want you extension workers to feel that the united resources of the State institutions and the united resources of the whole United States are at your back, and we are going to get some workers at those problems to work them out for you.

You have various other relationships. I have already mentioned the inter-state relationship, which is possibly well illustrated by this conference. You people from eleven Western states have here come together to compare notes. The best part of this conference is not going to be what you get in this room, or from any talks, or any demonstrations given here. It is just going to be from those little talks you have with each other at the hotel, or in the dining-room where you pretend to be eating, but are really just talking. There is the best part of this conference, and you are going to remember

those little ideas, those thoughts and suggestions some worker gave you outside of the official program. Oh, we have to have an official program. It would not do to come together and not have a regular, official program. But don't forget, all the time it is those little conferences with each other, in which you will say, "Do you ever have trouble like this - -?" "Yes, over and over again, and here is how I handled it - -". "Well, it is worth my coming, just to get that suggestion from you -", and so forth. That is where inter-state relationships come in - the help you give each other. In one state a certain phase of extension work is being conducted, somewhat as a State problem, without this close cooperation with the Federal service. They are doing good work - splendid people engaged in that work - and yet one of the workers told this to our man from Washington in the state: "We are doing good work in this line, we know we are, and yet we feel that the workers over the United States do not know anything about us. Where the work is tied up with the Department at Washington you get out reports every month, and in every state where a good piece of work is being done, that good piece of work is mentioned, and the worker given credit for it, and the workers in other states know what is being done, but we go on with our work here and nothing is ever said about it in the other states, and we feel that we are not in close cooperation with the Department." So I want you to feel that these inter-state relationships with the Federal Department of Agriculture are for your help in binding these lines of work together, for strengthening this work, and for bringing to each State the best that is being done in any state.

Now in your State you will find various other institutions besides your Agricultural College. While it has been awfully slow in

coming, yet various institutions are recognizing Home Economics as a subject really worthy of consideration. What shall be your relationship with those other institutions in the state where Home Economics is taught, where women are well trained in this line and might do work in communities? Why, give them the right hand of fellowship and let them know that you welcome their help and that anything you can do to forward their work you are glad to do, and that the great work is service to the State, not credit to one individual of one city, but service to the State. Where other institutions are developing certain lines of work, get into cooperation with them, and at a time like this we want to use every agency that can possibly render service.

Then you come to the county workers. Let us see what we find within the counties. Last week, or week before last, I attended a conference in Washington, a conference with three ladies representing the Federation of Women's Clubs in America. I may not have the name just right, but you know what I mean. They asked this question of Dr. True: "Dr. True, I wish you would tell us just what this Federation of Women's Clubs can do in this time of crisis". Dr. True answered, "If we knew just what the Department of Agriculture was going to do we would be able to tell you". I think that Mrs. Adams of Salt Lake City is chairman of the committee on Home Economics of that Federation, and she was one of the women in that conference. The suggestion was made that these Clubs take for their slogan NOTHING THAT IS PRODUCED SHALL BE PERMITTED TO GO TO WASTE, canning, preserving, drying, and in various other ways caring for what is produced.

In some counties you will find county organizations. While in the West the county farm bureau system has not developed to the point it has in the East, yet a good beginning has been made. You are going to find in some cases that committees are just as difficult

to deal with as a department. No matter how much trouble they are going to make, you have got to use them, and give them the problem to work out within their county, so that instead of your work being done in the county by one individual you have one hundred, two hundred, a thousand women lined up for helping out your work. You have got to make use of these forces wherever you find them. The man county agent in the county can be of service to you also. I have asked this question: "How do you find your work progresses in those counties where there are county agents, as compared with the work you can do where there are no county agents?", and have been pleased to get the reply, "It is one-hundred percent more efficient than where there is no county agent. Where there is a county agent he is acquainted with the country and knows right where to take us. Our work is much more efficient in those counties where agents are established." So there is a relationship that must be given consideration. A part of the national scheme between states and the Federal Government is to greatly develop the plan of a woman worker. Call her County Agent or what you will, I mean the employment of a woman whose work shall be in a prescribed area, working with other people in the interests of the home much the same as the man county agent works with the farmers. What is the use of producing food if in the home it is permitted to be wasted. A large quantity has been wasted in the past. As a people we have gone along in a happy-go-lucky sort of way, have had plenty of food and clothes and we have thought, as a people, we would never come to face real want. The time has come when this nation must recognize that it faces a crisis that it never has faced before. A week ago today I was in New England, among the people of Massachusetts and Connecticut. In New England they are recognizing the food situation more than you people out here will for some time, because if anything should happen

to cut off New England from the supplies of the West, it would be facing starvation. So New England is fully alive to the food situation. You people out here could get along very well for a time. Now this work of the women in this time of emergency is not going to be confined to the rural districts, because out cities are just as much in need of women workers who can help those people who are struggling for existence and give them instructions as to which type of food will give most nourishment for the least money, and so on. I am just a little interested in watching what people order for their meals. The other day on the dining car I saw a tray full of food brought in to someone who only needed a good piece of toast but had ordered a big steak and various kinds of side dishes and desserts. One would have thought him to be a millionaire. Ninety-five per cent of such meals is worse than wasted, and such information has got to be given out in our states.

This food problem has never been brought home to me as it was at the time I picked up a morning paper (just how long ago I do not remember, but it was at the time of the San Francisco fire) and read in big headlines about the earthquake and fire. After that I came to notice that trains were rushing with food to San Francisco. The Chicago Board of Trade was rushing a train of food to San Francisco, with a right-of-way regardless of all other trains and traffic, and the cities nearer by were sending food into San Francisco. I thought, "This only happened yesterday; they would not starve." And then again the thought, "You had your breakfast this morning, but if you had not had your breakfast you would probably be wanting it and finding out the reason you could not have it, and the same thing applies to those people". There is the immediate ever-present need for food. At the present time we

are face to face with that fact as a nation, and one great big job that you women workers have before you here in the West is to bring the West to a realization of that fact. As I came through Iowa, Nebraska, and Wyoming, and have since seen this wonderfully fertile soil in Utah, the thought has presented itself, "The battle of the world is going to be fought on these farms." And the man who cares for his crop is just as truly fighting for his country as the man who goes to Europe and fights in the trenches. Can we make our people who are far away from the war feel the crisis which faces us as a nation?"

One thing I have been afraid of is this, that the individual farmer and the individual housekeeper will come to think, "This is all going to be looked after by these committees and organizations, and so forth, and I can go about just as I have been doing. Surely all these committees will see that it is done." We must impress upon each individual housekeeper, that upon her rests a responsibility that no one else can bear and that it is possible the result of this war may depend upon the economy that is exercised in each individual home.

It is hard to bring to people the individual personal responsibility. You must do that now in this nation.

Of course, there is a relationship you must establish with the farm woman herself. If it has been difficult for our men extension workers, for our county agents, to establish points of relationship with the men, I have often made the statement, "consider the job that the women have in their work, when it comes to going right into the farm home". They may let you go into the parlor, but to go through into the kitchen, how about that? I know some of you have been out into the kitchens and welcomed there and have made that farm woman feel right comfortable while you were there with her. She did not feel that you were there to criticize her at all,but just felt that helpful influence

which came from your being there, and when you left and she invited you to come again, she genuinely meant she wanted you to come again. What a lot there is in being able to put yourself in the other person's place and get their point of view, and if you are able to do that you are going to establish relationship with that farm woman and will make her welcome you back again and again, and make her want to do that thing which she knows is the right thing to do.

Lastly, but not least, is one's relationship to onseelf. One's relationship to oneself. I do not know what I mean by that. I cannot tell you what I mean by that, but just want to give you that thought. You fill out what I ought to say about it. Think it over as you go back to your home work, that the largest factor which enters into the success of your work is your relationship to yourself. Now, let us see. I told you I cannot tell you what I mean by that. Maybe in part I can. I must know what is your point of view of life. Do you let little things effect you? Do you let the fact that something has gone wrong embarrass you and keep you from feeling sweet, kindly; or do you just take all those things as part of the job that go along with it. Yes, things go wrong, things come up to try us, that is part of the work. I use to know a man who was associated with me in college work. He had his troubles and could not get the kind of hay he wanted for his cows, or the kind of grain he wanted for his horses, and so many times he has said this to me: "I suppose that a part of the reason I am in this position is because I can meet these things and get along with them pleasantly." Partly because you are in these positions is because you can meet these trials and get along with them pleasantly and not let them worry you. You can work along with people and forget the unpleasant part, and next time clasp hands cordially and work together for one

common purpose and that is "Service to the People". So that if I can just leave one thought with you, "Establish right relationship with yourselves' it will help you wonderfully in establishing relationships with other people.

At the close of Mr. Clinton's speech, Director Caine made a few remarks and then asked that a chairman of the meeting be appointed. Miss Florence E. Ward was nominated and elected Chairman of the meeting.

Miss Gertrude McCheyne was nominated and elected Secretary, and the meeting was turned over to these new officers.

Miss Ward addressed the assembly first, and after greeting the members, remarked in part:

The gathering here together is very significant - one might almost dare to say epoch-making. The 20th Century has been designated as the Woman's Century, and in the light of what we have been thinking and saying, I am sure we feel the call of the woman to take her place in helping to further this great work.

The Red Cross service, which is so far-reaching, is at best a reconstructing service. Noble women, who are giving their time and energy and life to this leadership, who are going out to enlist other women and send materials to the front, and who are ready to go further and give, if necessary, their lives and service, are doing a great piece of work.

The Preparedness League, led by women, going over the United States today, presents wonderful type of workers, trained and untrained. But there is no group of trained or untrained workers who can do as big a piece of work as the Home Economics worker, in providing this one thing, that is, food for the nation and the conservation

of this food, and I suppose because of the machinery, the women who are in charge of this work in the states really have a unique relationship to the movement. I believe that our meeting here together, although as you know it was not anticipated that the time should be taken in discussing this problem, is most significant, and we are very fortunate to have Mr. Clinton with us. One member said to me while Mr. Clinton was speaking, "I consider him pretty good leavings", and I felt that way about it when he came to the hotel. I was hoping Mr. Clinton could come here and stay with us throughout the meetings.

Of the eleven states called together for this conference, we have representatives from nine. California and Oregon could not send their women, but I have greetings from the women expressing their interest and asking for full reports in connection with the work.

On the train over a year ago I heard a woman remark "Isn't the war a dreadful thing?" and her companion answered, "It certainly is. Do you know, I can't get a bit of decent bluing for my clothes." I met that same woman again not long ago, and she greeted me with, "Oh, Miss Ward, do you know what has happened to me? My baby, for he is only a baby, has enlisted." We women are thinking in big circles. Women are asking, "What can I do to help this work?" The thing they may do, the thing which may be most telling in its influence. No other group can do as much as the Home Economics worker.

At the conclusion of Miss Ward's talk Miss McCheyne gave a demonstration and talk on five articles of household convenience and comfort which mean a saving of labor and time in the home. She first brought forward a small wooden table on wheels, to be used to carry food, dishes, etc. from the kitchen to the dining room, or could serve as a breakfast table for two or three persons.

She then discussed the merits of a dishwasher, step-ladder chair, step-ladder stool, refrigerator, and steam pressure kettle. A general discussion of these articles then took place, and questions were asked and answered. Members present took part, telling stories and giving incidents from their various territories concerning the installation of these labor saving devices in the homes of farm women.

Miss Miriam Haynes of Colorado then discussed the subject of Water in the Home.

I received quite a shock yesterday evening when I discovered my name down on the printed official program to give a talk on Water in the Home, as I understood someone from Idaho was to give this talk. However, Miss Ward asked me to discuss this subject, and I certainly consider it an important project and will try to give you some of my experiences. I think every home maker and worker in the home should have the water right there to work with, for there is no drudgery like carrying water, and in farm houses the women have most of this to do. It is a very strange thing to notice on the farm that somehow or other the water can always be piped to those Durocs and Jerseys, in some manner or other, and yet is generally twenty, thirty or forty feet away from the house. The average man on the farm or ranch thinks little or nothing of putting five or eight hundred dollars in a piece of machinery, a tractor or engine or something like that, which is used only for a short time during the season, yet they scratch their heads when they think of letting loose of $25 or $50 in order to get water in the home. The home is a very important factor in bringing up a family on the farm or ranch. The success of the farm or ranch depends upon the success of the home, and the success of the home is influenced by the conveniences and comforts which the little woman who directs the

home can have. In this matter of getting the water into the house, it should be remembered that it is for the benefit of the whole family, and is a necessity, not a luxury. It should not be regarded in the light of a "present" or gift to the woman, but merely as giving her equal rights in the home, and it is an important factor in the making of a home. I find so many people on ranches and farms in the outlying sections of the country look upon their farm home as a temporary abode, and get along without this, and do without that, looking to the time when they will make that pile of money and go away and leave the shack they have been living in, behind them. I think that is the wrong attitude of mind entirely, and we want to educate the home makers along the lines of establishing permanent homes, to take some of the money that is coming in and to build comfortable, beautiful homes with it.

We have met with difficulties of various kinds in getting the water to the houses, and have made use of all sorts of systems. You know whiskey barrels are very cheap in Colorado, and we have utilized them in the making of water routes and mains, etc. It takes a great deal of energy and perseverance and talk and work to get water into a farm house way out in those far off sections of Colorado, and I feel just as much pride in getting the water into such a home, and feel that that accomplishment is just as worthy of credit as Mr. Sargent's getting a Consolidated School, which we have all heard talked so much about. Yes, getting water in the home is truly an important factor in farm life, and we are going to push this project hard this year and "harp" on water in the house until we get the farm men to appreciate the work done by farm women in an ordinary day, where all the water has to be carried. Men do not realize the amount of water that is used in the average farm house. He comes in

takes a bowl of water, splashes most of it on the floor, gets a little on his face and hands, wipes the dirt off on the towel, and does not realize the amount of water necessary for laundry purposes to wash those towels, and the dishes, to do the scrubbing, and so forth. A great deal will have been accomplished when we can bring the men to a realization of this, and we are going to "harp" on it until we do, for then they will realize what a big factor water in the house is toward keeping up the strength and energy of the home, maker, and thus make for the success of the farm home.

At the conclusion of Miss Hayne's speech, the subject was further discussed by the members present comparing experiences along this line.

Miss Ward then introduced Mrs. Edith Salisbury of Arizona, who took charge of the seminar as follows:

In opening the seminar this morning, I asked Miss Ward what she thought had better be talked about, and she suggested it would be a good time to bring up especially this Conservation problem we are now facing; the conservation of food in the home.

Just after war was declared, all over Arizona questions were asked as to what could be done to conserve food and increase the supply of iy. In Phoenix I attended a Club meeting of women, and it was wonderful to hear what they were going to do this summer for the Red Cross. All were anxious and willing to do their part. They were all busy farm women, but were planning to give Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays to sewing for the Red Cross. They were planning to give a series of entertainments, the benefits of which should go to the Red Cross, and were planning to do so many things that I just sat back and wondered how they expected to do their regular work connected with living and still do all these things. They asked me to speak, and

I had made up my mind that I would speak on the conservation of food. You know, Arizona is one of the states that would not last very long if the railways were demolished. I asked those women what percent of the women in Salt River Valley had their own gardens. I asked if ten per cent was a good estimate, and they said "Oh, that is much too high". Then I asked what per cent of them made any attempt to save the surplus; Do you suppose five per cent? They said, "That is much too high". When I asked what plans they had made for feeding themselves and families through the summer without gardens, I found they had no definite idea in mind, but had thought of buying more fruit and vegetables, fresh and canned, thus making their work less in the home so they would have more time to give to the Red Cross. Then I asked "What will happen if you cannot buy this food?" Then they were willing to plan what to do. Have any here any suggestions as to what they would do?

Miss Kelley -

Well, we are praying for warm weather in Idaho. The people are planning extensive gardens, and to raise poultry. One rural club has for its slogan that they will can sufficient vegetables, and put down sufficient eggs, and can enough fruit so that no canned good will need to be shipped into Boise Valley for the people of that valley. Last year fruit was not plentiful in Idaho, but this year if weather conditions are at all favorable, the people should do well with their fruit and vegetables. We are urging very strongly that the people keep their chickens and save their eggs. On account of the high price of wheat, many people have felt they could not afford to keep their chickens, and we are trying to get them to do this and save their eggs. One of the Clubs has taken this up.

Miss Haynes -

"Can any of you tell me whether or not there is going to be a shortage of tins and canning utensils for fruit and vegetables? I have heard this is true, and if so we must give out information on the preserving of celery, turnips, parsnips and those things which do not need to be cooked but can be preserved in other ways with a saving of the time and strength of the woman of the home, and a saving of the bottles and cans for fruits and vegetables which are not good dried, but need the canning. We are also going to give instructions in the building of ventilated cases for storage of vegetables, carrots especially. Corn and peas and many of the fruits can be dried, and I think we will have to come to that method of taking care of vegetables and keep the cans for only the choice fruits."

The suggestion was offered that crocks, the old-fashioned kind that our grandmothers used, could be utilized for the keeping of fruit. These must of course be thoroughly sterilized, then the fruit put in while very hot and the whole thing heated and sealed very carefully. No fermentation will take place as long as the seal remains unbroken.

Miss Rowe said that a number of the women in Montana had been using cans with the set-in tops, like Crisco cans and coffee cans, for all kinds of vegetables and fruits even, sealing them with a sealing wax, and they kept perfectly.

Another suggestion was given that beets and carrots and such vegetables were kept in good condition through the winter by covering with sand in the basement.

Beans, spinach, etc., are best when dried out of the direct rays

of the sun. With a little soda added to the first water in which they are cooked, they will be brought back almost to normal size.

A good way to keep dried vegetables safe from dampness, is to put them in clean cheese cloth bags and tie to rafters in basement or attic. Also put paper around the bags to keep out dust and damp.

Some localities have been bothered with insects attacking the dried fruits and vegetables. One lady found sprinkling black pepper in the boxes containing the supplies, kept the insects from molesting them.

Popcorn is an excellent cereal. It should be used much more as a food for humans than it is. Generally have the heat necessary to pop it, and it contains nourishment for the body. Hogs thrive on it, and it is good for people as well.

Simplicity in the matter of eating was discussed. Every woman belonging to a certain club has for her pledge "I will simplify my living by cooking only enough food for my family. I will begin now". Simplicity means elimination of non-essentials.

The subject of meals in the home was discussed; variety of foods served. The question was raised, "Does the mother cook to please herself, the children, or her husband?"

Miss Kelley -

"My experience has been that the average woman cooks what her husband likes. If he does not like a certain thing, and he says "What do you cook that for", I don't like it", an impression is made on the minds of the children, and thus they are influenced in their likes and dislikes, not by the taste of a thing, but what they have heard. It is mainly an attitude of mind "I don't like that, father doesn't either, I heard him say so". I think too

much attention is paid to the whims of children in the matter of foods they like and do not like. Eating is for the purpose of nourishing the body, not primarily for the satisfying of appetite."

Miss Rowe -

" A great authority on children's diseases, in one of his books makes the statement: 'To say that a child will not eat this or that is absurd. A child will eat anything in reason which is put before it if it is hungry enough'. This might apply also to the father."

Mr. Cooley -

"I am just reminded of a little story, of a father and mother and a houseful of daughters. A young man had fallen in love with one of the girls, and he went to the father one day and said 'I think a great deal of that daughter of yours, and am here to see if you will use your influence with her so that she will love me and give me a hearing.' The father said, "Young man, if you knew how little influence I have in the home with mother and the girls, you would know that anything I might say would not count for anything'. I have heard here this morning how the meals are prepared to 'suit the old man' and his taste, not that of the children, but I think that in most homes the children's tastes are considered and the man of the house can usually adjust his taste to what comes on the table and get along in some way; but it is the children's tastes that are generally given consideration. I know that if children get really hungry, they are not going to be finicky about what they eat, and this is true of the men also. When they come in from the farm they are not so very particular what they have to eat, just so they have something. But we pay more attention

to the varieties of foods really than we need to. I felt that I just had to say this much in defense of the man of the family, that his ideas are not always particularly consulted, but others are considered the same as the man in the house."

Mrs. Salisbury -

"I attended a meeting in Arizona where the subject of what can the women do to help, was being discussed, and this talk led naturally to the gardens to be planted, and the fruit to be taken care of; and the men told of the scarcity of labor and of all those crops to be put in, and one man said "The women will have to help. Some of the work is just riding around, but someone has to ride." And then I suggested that perhaps the men would help the women also in their part of the work, in the simplifying of the meals, for instance, and thus they could work together. As a result, the men passed a resolution that they would be satisfied with simpler living and would be willing to take whatever was placed before them in the way of food, simply and easily cooked, and the women would then be more free to help in the outdoor work. The Arizona men have done this, and men will do it in other states."

Miss Kelley -

"I think women waste a lot of food and need careful supervision. There are many women who do not know how to cook. Simple, every-day foods can be very palatable if carefully prepared; and if a wife will cook and prepare them in such a way, I know that every man, in order to help his country, will be willing to eat them. One of our greatest efforts along the line of food conservation is going to be personal supervision of that woman, because there is a great per cent of them, and that is where waste comes in. That

is our problem. Who is the poor cook and how are we going to get around her and get her to help?"

Miss Sutherland -

"And those are the very women who do not come out to the meetings, and that is the hard part for our Extension worker."

Miss Haynes -

"I think a great deal can be accomplished by invoicing the garbage can. So many things are wasted; so many ends of bread that can be saved, dryed out in the oven, rolled and put in a glass jar for use in cooking. One Club I know of has taken up this garbage can question, and at the meetings have distributed little blanks to keep tab on everything that is thrown away, and have found out what they have wasted that could have been used in puddings, sauces, soups or salads. I think also the seasoning of a dish plays a most important part. The successul cook is the woman who can combine cheapness, judgment, flavoring, and foods; and she is able to serve better and smaller portions."

Here someone passed on the suggestion or argument heard in her community that if nothing was thrown in the garbage can, the chickens went without, or it cost more for feeding them.

"Make the chickens pay for their feed. It is cheaper to buy chicken feed than to feed them bread and things which can be used for people".

Mr. Cooley -

"Remember that we are getting the pig club work started all over the country, and if the girls get interested in pig club work they are going to see that something goes into that garbage pail to feed that pig. I met the boy who won the prize in one club for

having raised the finest pig, and he told me, "I tell you, I had swell swill for that pig."

Question came up as to the use of Kaffir Corn and Tepperary beqns, and also pinto beans.

Mrs Salisbury stated that Mila Maize and Federetta flour was made from corn in Arizona, and had been used with great success as bread flour. The pinto bean comes from New Mexico. The Teppary bean grows in dry districts and is prepared very similar to the navy bean.

Mrs. Hoover -

"Some years ago when Kaffir corn was first put on the market and came to the notice of the people, I was working in North Dakota, and we were asked to do some work in that line and send our biscuits and cakes into Washington. I do not know what their condition was when they reached their destination, but we were interested in the things as we turned them out and found Kaffir corn was used to our satisfaction and we were delighted with it.

Some years ago the beef growing industry assigned some work to the different state colleges in the United States, and it fell to my lot to work with the shin bone. I was very much put out about it at the time, particularly when I noticed that Illinois had been given the round, but I managed to control myself until the next day, by which time I had been able to do a little thinking and I realized that we of all the colleges had been given the best chance to do something of worth in the way of working out cheap meat dishes. And it was surprising the number of palatable and delicious dishes we were able to concoct from shin. After we finished this work we were still so enthused that we started a campaign on other

substitutes, and worked out a table of substitutes of different things which cut the cost of the table necessities down to one-fourth or one-half, or really even more than that; and I think as prices continue to go up, our subtitutes will come in more and more. I think we get the idea that people do not have the intelligence that they do have, and that we ought to take it for granted that people do understand what we mean when we are talking about these various substitutes."

Talk followed upon substitutes. Honey to be used as substitute for sugar. Different prices in different states. In Colorado honey costs 20¢ to 30¢ per pound, and sugar only 10¢ per pound. Less here.

The pear is a very delicious fruit, with practically no waste in cooking. Can be baked in its skin and is easily handled and preserved that way.

Miss Ward then announced that the meeting would adjourn for dinner in the cafeteria.

Afternoon Session

May 2, 1917

Miss Gertrude McCheyne on State-wide Projects for Utah -

Our keynote in state-wide project work this year has been nutrition. We felt it would be a good thing to teach young mothers especially, what should be put into the young child's diet, how to feed infants, and also how to set a table at least expense. We did it by means of leaflets that have been sent out. We purposely left out all technical terms. Our charts were all extremely simple. We handled the baby subject through a very fine specialist, Dr. Olsen of Salt Lake City, and we have been having him with us during short dourse sessions to give talks on the care of the mother and care of the baby, and have also been holding clinics. The clinic was held in order to find out where nutrition was wrong. In nearly half the cases we found the baby was ill through malnutrition — improper feeding.

I have also done a good deal of work on the introduction of food to the young child, putting in of vegetables by means of juices and pulps. We have also handled the subject of lack of common sense in giving too much food. Then of course food preparation was taken up also. The short course had for its keynote this subject of nutrition. The subject of honey in the diet, especially in the big honey producing centers, was taken up. Every food was lined up according to its particular value and power of substitution. We have done very little upon alkalinity and acidity in the diet. I think we have to be very careful how we spread abroad the new facts in nutrition. We have taken up the introduction of more fruits and vegetables in the diet. Vegetables, fruits and milk are all alka-

line producing substances.

We have made a slogan upon the subject of the use of the whole berry of the wheat. The introduction of prunce juice and orange juice in the diet has been largely held. The subject of milk has been especially handled. (Called attention to government bulletin on milk, also circular written by Miss Blanche Cooper and Mrs. Maycock). So we have made the food subject a very big thing. That is what I call the keynote for the year. The rest of the year is lined up in schools on sanitation, social questions of the hour, and general betterment in home life. We have had a milk expert with us in clean milk campaigns and have pushed wherever we could in the different towns the subject of clean milk. We have handled most of these things through the aid of the Relief Society of the Church and the Home Economics Associations which we have founded ourselves; also through the women's clubs. These women are all ready to take up these lines of work as we handle them.

The state-wide project is valuable because it gives a central thing towards which to work. If we scatter our forces there is so much to do that we are overwhelmed.

The results in Utah have been good: Utah is an easy state to work in, and Utah people follow results. It is very hard to measure results except from little things that you hear. You and I as state workers have to depend on what other people say, and on letters and reports from clubs and associations. The members of our faculty go out into every part of the state and they come back with the report that such and such women have been doing so and so in the matter of food. But results cannot be measured in tabulation. We simply get them through these little hints that we hear from time to time, and through keeping in touch with the women through their clubs

and occasionally sending out questionaires for reporting work. We cannot go back to every place to estimate the results. It is through the county agent work, through the reports that are sent in month by month, that resulrs are best measured. That is the tabulation that counts.

Miss Gail Richie on State-wide Projects in New Mexico -

We have been doing some work along foods lines and realize how hard it is to tabulate results. I have felt keenly the need of securing results that could be tabulated. One of the things that we have taken up this spring along the sanitation line is fly control. Forty-two fly traps have been made in one county. We try to emphasize that it is much better to clean up the premises and have things more sanitary and thus prevent breeding of flies, than to catch the fly after it has done a great deal of harm. We are not offering prizes for the number of flies caught. We thought it better to offer a prize for the place where no flies could be caught.

Another thing that we have taken up along food lines is the school lunch. We have taken that up as a project - the packing and selection of food for the school child. To help out in this matter, we have little forms that give suggestuibs, and in each column we have a list of foods to be placed in that lunch. In connection with that, the hot lunch is taken up. We are meeting with success in many instances with that. We try to show them how simple and with what few utensils and small amount of equipment this can be carried on. In some instances a demonstration is given in a country school to show how easily a cup of cocoa or a bowl of hot soup can be prepared to help out in the lunch of the school child, and people are beginning to realize that this is an important matter.

In the matter of canning and preservation of food, we are

organizing the mother-daughter canning club in connection with club workers. The home economics demonstration agent is to visit each club and give two days' assistance in each place.

Water in the home is a project that has been taken up in New Mexico. We are trying to show the people that with a small amount of money they can have installed a water system which will result in the saving of labor and energy. In many instances we have succeeded in installing what we call the whiskey-barrel route water system. I am not able to say just how many of that style of water systems have been introduced.

I feel I must tell you of my experience the past two weeks in the eastern part of New Mexico in the interest of placing a home demonstration agent there. We have no home county agents, and in those two counties the people were anxious for a helper of that kind. There is a man county agent in each of these counties, and the women felt that they were being neglected. I visited the little clubs in these counties and told the women how we could place a woman there if they would have their county commissioners appropriate a certain amount of money. They are now circulating petitions and will find out the first of June whether or not they will have a county agent in that part of the state.

New Mexico is such a large state that it is an impossibility for one person to go out over the state and do any very intensive work. I have decided to take two counties myself and work in those. There will be other calls made from other counties and I shall be compelled to answer these calls. For the most part, however, I want to spend my time in those two counties as home demonstration agent. I want to make it so these people will feel that they have to have agents.

Miss Ward called for a discussion of the two reports just given.

Mr. Clinton suggested, as a means of obtaining results of work from the women, that postal cards be sent out to the women, directed returned to sender, stating "I have tried this thing"(whatever it may be), and it was a success, or a failure", whichever the case might be. Mr. Clinton said further - "Explain to the women how important it is that you know whether or not they have tried out this thing. If they are getting real service they should fill out this card and mail it to you and then you will have a definite record."

Miss McCheyne -

"That is a good suggestion. The only difficulty is in getting the women to fill out the reports. I recently sent out 250 very simple questionaires and got only 25 back. I sent out another questionaire on the kind of meals that were being used in various families and only a very few replied."

Miss Richie -

"I have found in introducing my work that the women are anxious to help. They like to feel they are needed, and when they understand that filling out reports will be of help to us, they will be more anxious to do so."

Mr. Clinton -

"Let the women know that it costs money to do this work, that men usually make the appropriations for this work, and if the men can see that people are being met and service is being rendered, than they will appropriate all the money that is needed. This is just the women's small part - making out these reports and mailing them to you".

Miss Rowe on State-wide Projects in Montana -

In Montana we have been emphasizing food and nutrition work, presenting it from the standpoint of proper feeding, and proper preparation to conserve the food value and increase palatibility and ease of digestion. The special points we have emphasized in nutrition are the needs of bulky foods, foods containing mineral substances and vitamine. So we have especially emphasized those factors in the diet. We have found that people are interested in the question of nutrition. We have taken up simple problems of malnutrition and the question of the proper lunch. Questions connected with the right habits of living to promote physical efficiency and conserve health have also been taken up. We have taken up the question of equipment and have tried discussing this question before mixed audiences, since it is a man's problem as well as a woman's. This year we are trying to take up quite definitely the work in textiles and clothing.

In organizing our short courses we have done one or two things that have not been mentioned. Before we go into a community we send in for as complete as list as possible of the women in and around the place where the short course is to be held. Then we send a letter to each woman inviting her to attend the short course. Then we ask the local committee to follow this up with a telephone invitation. While we are holding the short course we ask that all women shall register, and after we leave the place we write back to each of those women a personal letter, thanking the woman for her cooperation in attending and asking that we be permitted to cooperate with her in the future in any way we can. When we go back each of these women will be sent a letter asking her from what work last year she received the most help, and if there is anything she would like to have presented in the short course, and giving her a special invitation to

attend. We hope by this means to finally get individuals and groups who will be working in close cooperation with us, and let us know what the results are.

We have been taking out our college girls to a certain extent, as assistants, and we want through this plan to have cooperators, people who will organize locally and who will help us in carrying on the work. I believe that this is a help, because in planning for a food campaign we have taken the matter up with college girls and a number of them have signed blanks saying that during the months of June or July or August, they would be able to help the people of a certain community, wherever they happen to be, in this food campaign, teaching the girls how to can, etc. A number of these girls have pledged one, two, three or four days a week to this work, and we know these girls will go back to their communities this summer and assist in this work. We are trying to feel our way so that we will know how to work to best advantage in Montana.

A short discussion followed this report.

Miss Sutherland on State-wide Projects for Washington -

I feel that my report will be illogical because I have been trying to cover so many projects. We have been giving the people their choice of subjects. We keep an account of the different subjects we emphasize. The next year we do follow-up work as well as give a new set of subjects. This year we have been using as a state-wide project, labor-saving devices for the home. We have to vary our work to meet the needs of the people. We have carried out one project in clothing. We have tried to show how to renovate materials, how to use dyes, etc. We have tried to make use of materials we have on hand. This work, however, is not included in our regular project work. We give this work at night and also in the mornings. However, I would not advise

any Extension worker to try to take up so many lines.

In labor-saving devices, in one school we had fifty-five dress forms made. We have been cooperating with the domestic science teachers to act as leaders for us in their own communities. The manual training departments have cooperated with us and have put out our ice-less refrigerators and tea wagons, etc.

I believe the important thing is to meet the needs of a community and the women in a community. Every place we go we ask the women to write down the most important subject that they would like to have us emphasize. It is interesting to see the subjects that come in.

Discussion of Miss Sutherland's report followed.

Miss Ward then introduced Mr. Ben R. Eldredge, Utah State-wide speaialist in dairying, who talked on "Care of Milk in the Home".

The topice that was given me was "Care of Milk in the Home". When you come to consider what those words mean, in a general way it might be summed up that "There ainT no such animal". Care of milk in the home. That means quite a little.

Now to tell you just exactly where I stand. I have been a milk man for sixteen years and in that length of time I have visited, as milk man, a great many homes, and I believe I know whereof I speak when I say that care of milk in the home is almost a minus quantity.

The first thing to know about milk in the home is where the milk comes from and how it is produced. Are the cows healthy? Are they clean? Are they well fed? Do they have clean water? What methods are followed in the dairy where this important article of food is produced? These things should be known, and not one woman in a hundred who buys milk for her home know anything about them. I speak from experience of sixteen years as a milk man.

The best inspection a dairy ever receives is a visit by a customer. If it were followed up consistently there would be no "bad" dairies. They could not survive. They would improve or quite business for their shortcomings would be known and patronage would cease.

If milk is ruined by poor methods at the dairy, good care in the home can do only a little to lessen the danger and correct the damage that exists.

Where private cows are kept it is presumed that proper care is taken of the family cow, but often such is not the case; for untrained boys or ignorant hired help may be placed in charge and the worst conditions that could be possible often prevail in such yards. The most adverse conditions that I have ever seen for clean milk production have been in home yards where family cows are kept; being outside the accepted jurisdiction of inspection by our regular constituted health officials, these home yards receive only the inspection of complacent owners who, if they were to give full expression to their satisfaction, might say, "We keep our own cows, produce ouf own milk and revel in our own dirt."

Milk should be kept cold. That is a simple statement but it is not often put into practice.

Milk is often, in warm weather, put in an ice-box sometimes with no ice. Forty degrees is cold and about ideal for keeping milk. I have never tested a home ice box with a thermometer that showed that degree of cold. In fact, in more ways than one ice boxes and refrigerators are sometimes very questionable places.

One summer I made an investigation by calling at a number of homes and asking if I might take the temperature of the ice-box, saying that I wanted to do so purely for information that would lead to a knowledge of the average temperatures at which milk and similar foods were stored.

I found boxes in all conditions and various degrees of temperature, but only a few were really cold. I found as many that revealed a temperature of 64° as 54°, and in fact the average temperature of about sixteen refrigerators was from 56° to 58°. A little care to conserve the cold and thereby save the ice would result in a much lower temperature and a far greater usefulness in the refrigerator. The means of gaining this end are very simple. Often the doors are permitted to become very loose at hinges or fastenings and a few moments with a screw-driver would remedy this. Sometimes the ice-box is in a very warm place on the porch. When this is the best place that can be used for the purpose, a canvass with a few layers of burlap packing, quilted or tied into it, the canvass being large enough to go well over the box, can be used to splendid advantage. In many little ways ice can be saved and cold conserved. A few degrees may mean the saving of milk from souring for many hours.

A practice adopted in my days of delivering milk was to always, when I could secure the cooperation of my customer, leave the milk I delivered, in the ice-box. As I think now of those times I remember places by the condition of the refrigerator. There was the place where the ice-box, regardless of the season, smelled of cataloupes; another place where the refrigerator had the greasy door; another where there was such a crowded larder that there was no room at all for the milk; another where the clean box was kept, and another that always smelled of formaldehyde. At these respective places the conditions I have mentioned were so prevalent that they were unnoticed by the people who harbored them, which only goes to show the truth of a saying of a friend of mine: "In time yu ken get used to anything". The trouble with the whole milk situation lies in the <u>things we are used to.</u>

Another most simple thing but often ignored is having proper containers for milk, which are used for nothing but milk.

I know a home that has been furnished for about four years. It is a neat bungalow in a country town. It is well kept in many ways and there are ample means for running the home. A cow is kept to supply the milk. Milk bottles are not used, and there is no provision made for adequate milk containers. The variety of vessels used for the milk is something appalling - - saucepans, pudding pans, jugs, rice boilers, mixing pans and even a chafing dish is occasionally used.

As a milkman I have poured milk into the most amazing things in homes that should be better equipped. I remember one time in the days when the milk bottle was not in general use in Salt Lake City, of calling at the home of a well known attorney to leave the milk. The daughter was in the kitchen and seemed to be very busy making candy. She belonged to the home economics class - - "domestic science"we called it then - - of our most prominent school; and when I asked her for something to put the milk in she rushed about a finally brought me a large bread mixer which had recently been used and had not yet had the dough removed from the last use. It was an awful thing, but I poured two quarts of milk into that bread mixer and went on my way, wondering what effect the yeast and those adhering bits of dough would have on that milk that I had put the best effort of a trained force of men and an expensive equipment into.

In those days we used to have some customers who used about a gallon of milk a day, and we advised such customers to provide several well-made gallon cans and we would take an empty can and leave a full one at each delivery. By so doing, we explained to our customers that they would get more uniform and sanitary service than we

could possibly give by the common system of pouring the milk from a serving can. There was one doctor, a man who had a large practice, who provided us with gallon cans and we had the cans stamped with his name so there would be no exchange of cans. Well, the condition that those cans came to our dairy in from that physician's home is beyond my power to describe. After awhile our route was changed and this physician became a customer of another milk man, and one day I met the latter and he looked at me with a quizzical smile and asked me if I had ever noticed anything peculiar about Dr. So-and-So's milk cans. I told him: "Yes, I have". And that was that they were the dirtiest blamed things that ever entered my milkhouse. He smiled and said: "Same here".

One time I was visiting an Agricultural College barn - I always try to visit these places when I am where I can - - and in the milk room I found a number of cans that belonged to families who lived in the neighborhood. (For these barns are generally located, as ours is here, on farms in the edge of town). And these cans were private milk cans; they were of all kinds - - tin, granite, white enamel, blue enamel and even lard pails - - Oh, that lard pail for milk in a college barn! Yes, I was curious, but I did not ask which Doctor's or Professor's home it belonged to; and the condition of those cans was as varied as their make-up - - good, bad, awful and most awful.

One of the best measures that can be enacted by a town Board of Health is the abolishing of the old system of serving milk from the cans and substituting for it the bottles which are the best containers for the family milk supply that have yet been devised, but I know of one good old lady ~~yet~~ who cannot yet get used to the bottles and immediately upon the arrival of the milk she empties the bottle into a granite-iron pan and puts it away in the pantry. I suppose

that lady was brought up on milk pans and the milk pan habit will remain as long as she lives. She thinks the cream will never raise in a bottle. It has to have air and all that sort of thing. This idea is not monopolized by that one woman. It is widespread.

The milk bottle should be more generally used in our homes where the milk is produced at home. It is the best container, always, for milk that is to be consumed as milk, that is, placed on the table to be drunk or used on cereal or other table dishes. Milk in the bottle is free from contamination by dust or atmospheric impurities. It is easily examined and the physical condition may readily be seen. Get into the habit of looking into the bottom of the milk by holding the bottle up above the eyes. I have known revelations to follow the adoption of this custom and later revolutions at the barn-yard.

When the bottles are emptied they should be immediately rinsed with clean cold water and not left to stand for several hours before washing, with milk dried upon them. Never return dirty bottles to a dairy. A good dairyman puts all bottles through his washing and sterilizing process no matter what condition he receives them in, but he values the customer who always returns a shining bottle far above the one who always gives him a cloudy one.

My little son, who used often to go with me on my rounds, had the houses we called at classified in his own way. One house he designated as "the place where we always get the dirty bottles". That is a bad reputation to get and does not ask for the best possible service from the milkman.

Never use a bottle ore any other vessel which is used as a milk container for any other purpose whatsoever.

Always wipe with a clean cloth the lip of the milk bottle before removing the cap.

If part of milk is poured out of a bottle and the remainder is to be returned to the refrigerator, use a tumbler to cover the bottle in place of the removed cap. Do not place the bottle back in cupboard or ice-box uncovered.

I asked a woman whom I knew to be a well-posted and practical housekeeper what was the greatest trouble she had in getting the milk properly taken care of. Her answer was: "Well, I have more trouble with one little thing than all other things combined in regard to milk or its care in my house. It seems that no matter whom I have helping in the dining-room or kitchen, they will pour milk back into the bottle after it has been standing in a tumbler or anything else upon the table. This is something that seems to me should never be done, but I find it almost a universal practice to return left-over quantities of milk to a partially emptied bottle."

Why such a practice should be followed is difficult to understand, but it illustrates the carelessness that so commonly exists in the handling of milk. After the milk is taken from the bottle it should never be returned to be placed back in the ice-box or food cupboard. The reasons are easily understood when one thinks that the milk that has been standing about is not only exposed to atmospheric contamination, but in dozens of ways has opportunity of becoming contaminated, and this contamination is carried to all the milk in the bottle to which the small quantity is returned. It is best in serving milk to use care and only take from the bottle, at any time, that which is needed and will be used, so that none may be left over after being taken from the bottle. In this case, the best use to make of left-overs is not to have them.

I was in a home where they used a separator and made butter for the family from the milk of several cows. The milk was brought

in and poured into the receiving can of the separator; then a jar was brought and placed under the cream spout. Separating was begun and I got close enough to the machine to notice that in the jar that the warm cream was running into from the separator was a quantity of cream that was the result of the last two milkings. Now here was a thing that good practice should not tolerate - the pouring of warm cream into cold cream. The warmth from this fresh lot of cream would bring into activity the dormant bacteria of the cold cream and this would be repeated every time additional cream might be added, which had a temperature of many degrees above the older cream. Two lots of cream should never be mixed until the warmer has been reduced to the temperature of the colder. This applied also to milk where they are expected to be carried for some time before using. I do not intend to go into the methods followed by buttermaking, but this question of mixing fresh and stale milk and cream of different temperatures is of such common practice and yet so detrimental to the product that I mention it here.

Speaking once more about conditions on the farm, it was only a short time ago that I was at a home in one of our outside counties and a striking feature of the kitchen was the polish that was given to the milk pail, strainers, and separator tinware. They shone like mirrors but when opportunity afforded I scrutinized the seams in the strainer and found it "loaded for bear". Only a bacteriologist could tell the power of that load, and the poor woman never knew it was loaded. This is the kind of a strainer that is most commonly used on our farms and where the family cow is kept, and often a polish on the prominent surfaces of tinware is considered ample proof of cleanliness, when the crevices and seams might reveal under the microscope an alarming state of affairs. Nothing will take the place of plenty of scalding water in the care of milk utensils, but this should only be applied after

the utensils have been thoroughly cleaned with brush and washing compound solution, and after the scald it is best to dispense with the polish. Let the utensils dry from the heat of the scalding and dispense with the wiping cloth altogether.

One time the telephone rang and I was called for. A lady said: "This is Mrs. B. and I want to complain about the milk. It has been sour now for two days". I was furnishing that woman with the best milk I knew how to produce. She had a young baby that was being raised on the bottle and I took pride in my endeavor to produce milk that was fit for such a purpose as near as milk from the cow can be. I told her that I would come at once to investigate the trouble. She lived six miles from where I was living, but I left at once and in about an hour after receiving the telephone message, was knocking at the door. I told her I wanted to know about the trouble with the milk. She said it had curdled two days in the baby's bottle. I asked if any prepared foods were being used in combination with the milk, and was informed that such was not the case. I asked about the methods of cleaning the baby's bottles. Finally I asked the woman to just explain to me carefully the method that she followed, and she explained in detail. A part of the procedure was this: That at night a quantity of milk was prepared to give the baby during the night and this milk was placed in bottles which the good lady took to bed with her and kept warm so that it would be ready when wanted, and for two nights she had found that milk curdled in the morning as the baby had not taken it all during the night, and would you believe that young woman's name was Hanson before she was married? I don't know how a person with such a good, common-sense name as that ever arrived at such a degree of absolute stupidity. The case of milk in the home is after all a question of common sense.

Miss Norma Davis of Nevada on "Local Lights - How to Find Them":

I don't think we can emphasize too much the effect of being extremely careful in choosing local lights - local leaders. I have been working in Nevada several years now, and I want to sketch very briefly the way we started our work there, and I want to hear how the other Extension workers launehed their work in their particular states, because I think this subject is extremely important.

The first thing we did was to present the work before the federation of women's clubs. That was done the first year. At that meeting we had delegates from all the clubs of the state, and I took the names of those ladies from different localities in Nevada, and later when I got around to make my first tour of Nevada, I wrote to these ladies that I would like to present the work that the Home Economics Extension would like to carry out in the state. This plan worked very nicely. It was my first tour of the state. I told them what we would like to do and that I had come out to them to get acquainted. I want to say right here that it is the personal touch that counts for most, Through personal touch we can accomplish most.

After making my first tour I sized up the situation and came back to the office and fixed up material that I thought would be of value to the women - lines that had been suggested to me by them, and also lines of work which I had gathered from my observations. I found that we could not have what we call a state-wide project. I discovered that immediately. One part of Nevada is devoted to cattle raising, one part is an agricultural district, and in another part we have the homesteaders. In one particular valley we have wealthy settlers, and in another the people are extremely poor.

After I had become acquainted with the women through their clubs, I started to become acquainted with the teachers of the state.

I visited the teachers' institutes and presented the subjects. I later went into certain counties where I saw a prospect of getting good results. I made personal visits to the schools and talked with the teachers and all home economics workers in the state, and received wonderful cooperation from them. All this was done before we had a single man county agent in the state. We are young in this work, and at that time we did not have a man county agent in the state. In fact I think I was the first Extension worker in the state. I have found that since we have been able to have the county agents, that they who are in a district a certain length of time, are extremely competent to pick out these "local lights". We have had good suggestions from county agents. The teachers and principals of schools have been helpful in picking out women who have the initiative to carry out the work after you have presented the work to them in outline form. Then the college student has been of help. Our university is extremely small, but I feel that the college student will be a big factor in finding the local lights of a community. The home economics teacher, and the woman who has been a home economics teacher and is now a housewife, is a big help in a community.

Discussion of Miss Davis's report followed.

Mr. Cooley -

"Our experience in Montana has not led us to regard the women's clubs as always the best source of local leadership. There are several reasons why this is true. One of them is that frequently women's clubs are somewhat exclusive. There is also in many instances a lack of sympathy and a lack of good understanding between the members of a town women's club and the women tributary to that town. They don't mix. We want to reach all the women, and particularly all the

country women. While I wouldn't for a moment advise one way or another in regard to women's clubs, I would take precaution to forestall some misunderstanding, that this is not work for one club, but for all women".

Mrs. Salisbury -

"I have found that I often get my leader, not from an officer of a club. It is the woman who comes up after meeting - the quiet, unassuming woman - and asks some question and invites me to her home, who is afterwards the local leader in that community".

Further discussion of this subject.

Mrs. Meskimmons of Nevada spoke on "Group Organization".

Miss Miriam Haynes on Extension Schools -

This is the first winter we have put on regular Extension schools. Previously we have introduced our work in one, two and three day institutes. Practically all work in home economics has been done through from three to six day schools. Twenty-seven of these schools have been held. This work has been done in fourteen counties in the state.

In presenting Extension school work, I have found that co-operation and planning prior to going into a community has been most helpful. In starting Extension schools in any community of the state, I think the type of work most needed in that community must be considered. And we must plan our work - whether it is a demonstration in cooking, equipment or canning of eggs or curing or canning of meat - we must plan our work to cover our points thoroughly so that we will have given the people something they can take home and put into use in their own kitchens. I think it is necessary to give detailed information to the county agent of the county into which I am going, as to the type of work I am going to introduce and what I expect to need in the way of equipment. When you tell the women that they are to look after the hall and some equipment, when they find out that you are depending on them to help you, they will take a keener interest in the work. If I am giving a demonstration in a community in dry-land sections, I try to plan the work to suit the community and make it simple, because so many times I think we make the mistake of talking over the heads of the people. We must get away from that and talk in simple terms of the ordinary housekeeper. I think we must get right down to brass tacks and explain carefully what we mean by calories etc., and they will get a great deal out of it and learn to think of nutrition problems in using those terms. The main thing is not to

attempt so much but that you can carry out thoroughly.

In the eastern part of the state in demonstration work I have emphasized this winter the types of meals we can get up from canned goods. In this particular section they use a great deal of canned food. In my demonstrations I have tried to give them suggestions for well-balanced, nutritious meals. On the western slope, which is a great fruit country, my demonstration work in Extension schools has been drying, canning and preserving of fruit. I have also emphasized kitchen efficiency, or models and types of things that can be used in the kitchen. I have tried to demonstrate how women in a two-roomed shack can make the best possible use of the space they have.

(Miss Haynes here showed various labor-saving devices that she had used in her demonstrations throughout the state).

It is well to have the women help at the demonstrations. It tends to break the ice. We often make the mistake of thinking that we are the only ones who can give out anything. It is well in our talks and demonstrations to stop occasionally and give the other women a chance to offer helpful suggestions and tell of their experiences.

The county agents have helped a great deal in Extension school work. They know the needs of their community better than we do. They write in to me with suggestions as to the type of work that should be given in their community, and help me a great deal in that way.

We have prepared for Extension school work, leaflets that can be given out to the women. This winter in our Extension school work we have had leaflets on planning of meals, table etiquette, refreshments for the club, etc.

Discussion of Miss Hayne's report.

Miss Ward -

"How much time per day can a woman give to this kind of strenuous demonstration work?"

Miss Haynes -

"It takes considerable time of the demonstrator. I have found it has taken one and one-half hours, with fifteen minutes for serving, and fifteen minutes for questions".

Miss Ward -

"There is a need of adjustment of amount of time and work that is put into Extension schools by the women. This is the only point where any hint has been made of dissatisfaction. So many women say that while three men are holding a group of men together, one woman is alone with her work. You women as leaders should stand for certain policies and plans which will be setting a reasonable pace for the women who may come after."

Further discussion of this question.

Miss Henrietta Kolshorn on "Follow-Up Literature"

The first follow-up system we use is writing letters to homes where we have been entertained. I think that is our duty. The next follow-up work is the local newspaper. We try to write an account of the work that has been done in that place. There are always some people who are not at the meeting, and if we publish the recipes used, etc., in the newspaper, it gives an opportunity for all to get them.

The next system we have is very valuable, and that is our Wyoming Farm Bulletin. We use it as a medium of information and

source of follow-up. We have a home department in it, and we know that the men read the articles as well as the women. We have popularized our articles. We try to write on popular subjects. A few of the subjects on which we have written are "Water in the Home", "Set of Recipes","Softening of Water", "Rural Sanitation", "Rural Survey", etc. Articles are hard to get, but our women are coming to the rescue and are contributing. If I find a woman in the field who has done a piece of work successfully, I ask her to write it up for me.

The next method of follow-up is a direct survey. In working with teachers' institutes I have told those people that we are representing the federal government, and as government officials at some time or other we must give an account of our stewardship. We must have a survey.

In our home economics associations we have reports, and we insist that they must report if they are to receive our literature. We give them a very simple blank and at the end of the year we give a statement of the number of reports received.

We use many systems of follow-up work. The point I want to bring out is that we must follow-up. Perhaps the general work is harder to follow. Much has been said about the organizing of clubs, whether we shall work through organized clubs or clubs or our own. One point is absolutely necessary. We must work through organized bodies if we reach our highest efficiency, or we work along. If there is a good organization we use that organization, but in many cases we find that we do not have organizations, or else we have organizations that contain only a few. Then we organize our own. We try to adjust ourselves to the situation, but definite organizations we must have.

Perhaps the very best follow-up system we have is through our organized home economics clubs.

(Miss Kolshorn distributed bound copies of booklets containing circulars and leaflets which are sent out to Home Economics Associations).

Each month the women not only receive this program of work, but they receive these bulletins that give them the information. If we don't supply them with the information, they get discouraged. I might say that we have used various sources for our information. We try to use the materials that are already available. I don't believe we ought to write a bulletin on a subject if there is already a good bulletin in the field. There are some things that are peculiar to our local problems and we must work on these subjects.

We have felt that we must work through organized bodies. We have one club in a small town. The rest are rural clubs entirely. The women meet regularly once a month, and in some cases twice a month. Of course you realize that it takes a vast amount of time and energy to get these programs out. I could not have done the work if it hadn't been for the help of a student girl.

We have had a great deal of trouble in getting bulletins from Washington on time. We started by giving them fifteen days' time after the order had been sent in. We had to stretch it out to two months, and now we are trying to give them three months. This makes it hard because our membership list changes. I hope that these people from Washington can take word back that we must have their bulletins because they are such a help to us. We who are in the field cannot publish all the material we need.

As to results. First, we are keeping in close touch with our people. They are doing some work we could not do alone. They

are turning to us for material and we are ready to give it to them. At the end of the year the clubs promise that they will give us a report than we can use for follow-up work.

Director Caine extended an invitation to all visiting members to attend the reception to be given in the evening. Meeting adjourned.

Morning Session, May 3, 1917

"Factors in Expansion of Women's Work" - Mr. L. A. Clinton -

I noticed by this morning's paper that the bill has passed the House for the appropriation of $25,000,000, a considerable amount of which will be used in employing women for county agricultural work.

This leads me to the next part of my discussion. I remember a farmer in Vermont. I walked over his farm with him and he asked me this question. He said:"Do you think I will ever be able to grow alfalfa on this farm?" I said, "I don't know if you will ever grow alfalfa on this farm or not, but somebody is going to grow alfalfa on this farm." I do not know just what you people think of the county agent. I do not know whether you will want that type of work developed. I do not know whether you are going to develop it. But somebody is going to. The time is coming, and the time is not far distant when every county will not only have its man county agent, but it will have its woman county agent as well. Of course this is an emergency time, but it sometimes happens that emergency comes in order that we may find ourselves and know what we are doing.

The next big development will be along the county agent line. Some of you women without doubt will be selected for this county agent work by the state leaders. You will not all be selected as state leaders for this work. Every county that secures a

woman county agent increases by one hundred percent (when I say one hundred percent I am putting it very modestly) or more your opportunity for doing efficient work in that county as a specialist in home economics. The demand for your services along these lines will be that much greater and the results that are going to be accomplished will be so much greater than those results which we have seen in the past, and you will say "Why didn't we have these county agents long ago?"

Miss Ward -

"What is the difference between a state leader of statewide work and the state leader of home demonstration agents? Just how would these two women work together?"

Mr. Clinton -

After getting ten or twelve counties organized, then you are going to have a woman who will be the leader of these county agents. Her great work is not going to be that of a home economics specialist, but that of a home demonstration organizer. She is going to know how to bring these different groups of women together and make them work for a common purpose. A state leader should be one of organizing ability and when women say "I want someone to come here and show us how to do this or that", the home economics speaialist will go and give that special work - for instance the making of bread. She should help organize these groups and bring them together. In some of the other states the director is going to say that her work as a home economics specialist is so important that we are not to detract from that work but that someone else will have to be procured to do this certain work. It will be just as important if you are asked to be a home economics specialist

to help in the county agent work.

In this time of emergencies - food conservation and food saving - a large part of the work must be done in the cities as well as in the rural communities. So the cities are being lined up. We must have agents who will go into the cities and organise the women just the same as in thr rural sections. You will find that just as soon as you get these women organized there will be plenty of work to do.

The state leader in home economics will occupy the same place in home economics as the old professor of agriculture who was supposed to know all there was to be known about agriculture; and then people began to find out that agriculture was too big a line for one man and they began to have more than one man to look after the different phases of agriculture. We will soon have a home economics staff, with the worker who is an expert in cooking, the one who is the prize bread-maker, the expert in nutrition who will understand the food of infants as well as the food for the strong, healthy man. And instead of having one little woman - no matter how efficient she is - as they have in Wyoming, they will have a dozen.

The main factors now in connection with the development of this extension work for women will be the organizing of her work along definite lines, working out the state-wide program so that certain definite carefully drawn projects are clearly before her. There is a whole lot in just setting down with paper and pencil and writing down in black and white the object of your work and after stating your object asking yourself "How am I going to accomplish this and what means am I going to use?" The main thing is to have the project well in mind, working on it until at last probably

there is no semblance at all to the original project.

Some of you are called on to make reports. The report is the bane of one's life for the majority of county agents. One county agent remarked that if he made a report of his work it would take at least a day and a half of each week, and he didn't have time for this. At Hampton, Massachusetts, a county agent said that it took him two years to learn what we were driving at in regard to these reports. He supposed that these reports were to send in to Washington so that they might be filed away. But he now saw that by making these reports he was able to know better what he was going to do and how his work was lined up. When you get in the way of making reports you will see how your work is progressing and wherein you are weak and how to strengthen your work. This consists of making daily records which in time becomes a simple matter. If you don't make reports, than you are apt to think on Friday, "What did I do on Monday?" and then very likely you will put down for Monday what you should have done rather than what you did.

One woman came to my office one day in regard to extension work. She was devoting her entire time to extension work. After she had finished telling me about her work I asked her if any of the women in the state, so far as she knew, put into practice in their homes the things that she had been teaching that year. She thought a minute and then said: "Not that I know of". No, I do not know of a single woman who has put into practice anything that I have taught". This was a confession of weakness. It is more important to know that you have done good work, but you must know that someone is profiting by this.

Adopting a consistent plan of follow-up work: The women in the county agent work should be at the meetings with notebooks and should be noticing what this woman is interested in, and then when time for discussion comes she will know just what the various individual women want most. She should be able to say, "Let us do that right now". This is follow-up work.

I have the pleasant duty of making what is called the "annual visit" looking over the vouchers and expense accounts. But this is just a small part of the visit. The most important thing is the conference with the extension worker. I remember one state (and this is no criticism) when I asked about the work that was being done in home economics I got an answer very much like this: "I have done a little of everything this year". "Now", I said, "specifically, what have you done?" "Oh, I don't know just what I have done, I have been so busy." Then I went to another state and I met the home economics worker and I asked what she had been doing the past year and she gave me a clear, clean-cut line-up of her work, saying, "My main big effort has been along this line," or, "This is what I have the women do". One woman has carefully worked out her program and has her projects clearly outlined. The other woman has never worked out clearly in her own mind what she intends doing and never has kept a record of her work.

Yesterday we heard something about adapting the program to the needs of the women. I think you have quite a bit to do in fitting your program to the needs of the community. They do not know what they need in many farming communities. You are the one who is to know what they need. Say to yourself, "One great thing that the people need here is this and I am going to give them that".

After a discussion the women will come to you and say "You knew better than we what we needed, and this is the great need of the community". This is your work - - to know more about the needs of farm women than they themselves know. Organize your work so that your work will not be mapped out here and there.

Discussion by Professor John T. Caine III:

In the cooperation of men and women county agents I am reminded of a story told down in San Pete of a farmer who used to do all the work in regard to selling the milk, and then at the end of the month when the check came in, the wife claimed it as her share. This simply illustrates the cooperation between men and women on the farm.

Because of our lack of experience in Utah of county home demonstrators, I believe it is going to be very hard for us to select women to go into the field. I don't know where we are going to find them. This work is different from that of the county agents. It is harder to find women for these positions.

In the first place, women must have level heads and must have lots of common "horse sense". Then they must have personality and be able to lead people as well as to instruct them. The Emma McChesney stories would be mighty helpful to everybody on salesmanship - "Personality Plus". It is the woman who can go into a kitchen for the first time and who can break the barriers and possibly be called by her first name, who will be successful. Anyone who can not break down the barriers should not be in the field. I am inclined to believe that our county agents should have a course in salesmanship. You cannot enter the home by the "peddlar route", but you must immediately get in touch with the woman of that home. If you cannot do this your time is lost and your work is of no use. Then I think that another big factor in this work is equipment. The thing that has held our work

down has been the lack of equipment. Among other things needed are automobiles, stenographic help, cameras, etc. In time we shall have to put every county home demonstrator in an office and give her the same equipment that a county agent has. An automobile seems to be almost a necessity. Of one thing I am certain -- that home demonstrators are not as expensive as county agents and are much more economical.

Another thing along a little different line from the county demonstrator's work will be the club work in aiding the county home demonstrator in the work. Unless care is exercised it may be claimed by the two departments of extension work. A county demonstrator can not work as well with the leader of county club work, and they are appointing in our counties women who are district leaders in our club work. At present there are four or five of these workers in the field. When our home demonstrators go out into this field there is going to be just a little friction, and care should be exercised in mapping out this work. Be careful that the district leaders of club work are brought into close contact with the home economic leaders.

Another important factor in connection with this work is that in our college every member of the college faculty that can do the work on the outside is called on for two weeks of each year. If there are specialists who can be used in this way it does them good and it is a big aid in extension work. Meeting people of the state and getting in touch with them is a great help. I am inclined to believe that under the present emergencies these people will be treated more freely by the college than ever before.

"Household Furnishing and Decoration" - Miss Miraim Haynes -

I am going to talk about the simple furnishing of the home

and the selection and hanging of pictures. I think that the first impression of the home and the home maker is how the front porch looks and the hall.

The first thing I want to take up is the furnishing of the hall. The furnishings should be very simple. If the hall is on the north side of the house the walls should be light in tone, brown or buff, tan, or blue. The color is very important. Red is very oppressive and should not be used, while soft colors such as tans and greens are restful. In a dark hall bright colors can be used. The furniture should be very simple. There should be a small table for a card tray, a tile for parasols, and simple curtains. Do not make the hall a place for things you do not want anywhere else in the house, bric-a-brac and broken chairs, etc. Have only things that are absolutely needed. It is well to have a good plate glass mirror, and have it hung to suit the average person.

Coming in from the hall, we will take up the living-room, sitting-room or parlor. I am glad that the parlor is being more or less eliminated. Now we talk more of living rooms, and we want to keep in mind that we are going to make our living-rooms livable. People say there are too many man-built houses. This is a mistake. This business of home making is cooperative. All should take part in the furnishing of the home, and especially in the furnishing of the living-room. The living-room is the year-round room for the whole household. We divide the home into departments. We have our living department, nutrition department, sleeping departments, and closets. The living-room should be perhaps where we get the best view. Nature's view is part of the furnishing and should be considered. We should keep well in mind in the furnishing of a home

that the two best disinfectants are sunshine and fresh air. I think especially in our living-room should we consider lighting and ventilation. Furniture should be chosen to fit the purpose. Let us buy our furniture for every room in the house for comfort as well as beauty, and have furniture chosen for beauty and well selected lines that will be easily kept dusted and clean. I have always thought it a privilege to have a home, and I consider it a privilege to be a home-maker and I have always thought that I would like to have a fireplace in that home. So many people think that fireplaces are merely ornamental and not for use, and it is true that many are not constructed so as to burn and give out heat, but give out smoke and are a nuisance. We can consider that the fireplace in the living-room, parlor or hall is a necessity and a splendid means of ventilation, and nothing is more cheery than a fireplace. Especially in the late spring or early autumn when heavy fires are not needed, the fireplace is very welcome.

In selecting rugs for the living-room, some have the idea that dark rugs should be selected, or those subdued in tone. The fact of the matter is if the rugs are too dark they will show tracks and spots very easily. We want to get a rug that will fit the purpose for that room. Very often we have rugs with lambs and cats and dogs woven in. Do not select this type of rug. The rugs should be soft in tone, and the color scheme of the wall should be considered. In furnishing the room, the darker tones are on the floor. You might compare the floor with the earth outside, working from the floor up, consider the side walls as the view we get, and the ceiling, still more light, as the sky.

In the selection of curtains, I am glad we are past the time when it is necessary to have the heavy, lacy, scallop-edged cur-

tains. t is much better to select for every room in your house simple curtains. What is the purpose of the curtain? It softens the construction lines of the window, subdues the light, and gives privacy to the home. Nothing gives more of a home atmosphere than simply made, well- hung curtains.

(Miss Haynes gave demonstration of different materials for curtains).

The main thing to keep in mind in selecting curtains is to have them well made, hems put in properly, and have them well laundered and well hung.

In the selection of pictures for the living room, all will agree with me, I am sure, that some pictures are worse than bare wall space. Since the home is the center of better living, we want to have a few well selected pictures. Pictures in the living room should be of a restful type, perhaps prints of very good pictures and landscapr scenes, and pictures of that kind. If you are going to have a reproduction of any member of your family done over into a large picture, be careful that the money goes into the reproduction of the picture and not into a large, elaborate frame. It is well for us to not have too many pictures of that type in the living-room. Keep personal pictures in the privacy of your own room. When you hang your pictures, be sure that the light strikes them and brings out the effect that you want. Do not hang too high or too low.

Going on now to the dining-room, we should have only the furnishings that are absolutely necessary. I do not think the plate rail is being used as much as it used to be, but if you do have it, be sure you have a step-ladder stool and get up and dust that rail occasionally. It really needs it, you know. Do not have the plate

rail filled with all cracked and broken plates. Have a few, well selected pieces that are beautiful to look at.

The rug in the dining-room should be of rather medium tone, because even in the best of regulated families, crumbs will get on the floor. We want to have a rug that will be durable and wear well, and fit well into the general scheme of the room. I think the main thing is to have plenty of good light, and we should have simple, well made, well hung curtains. The chairs should be comfortable. I think the round tables are probably be used a little more than the square tables, but of course that is a matter of personal choice. Please do not have too many pictures of dead ducks hanging by a string in the dining-room. Let us have one really good reproduction of a fruit picture, or one good reproduction of a landscape. These are much more restful and appropriate for dining-room furnishing.

In bedrooms, I think that room may be furnished more to personal taste than any other room in the house. In furnishing the bed, the mattress should be given consideration. See that nine-tenths of the money is put into the mattress, and one-tenth into the stead. Let the things for show come last. Forget the three-piece parlor set and have a well equipped kitchen. In the bedroom we should have plenty of light, and it should be well ventilated. Old-fashioned rag rugs are good for bedrooms and can be made real attractive. This winter many women have been taking their old cast-off sheets, washing and dyeing them and making them into rugs for their bedrooms, which can be done with a small expenditure of money.

The kitchen is the workshop of the home. The home is a big institution, and it is divided into a great many departments. Since the kitchen is the workshop of the home, I think we should score our

kitchens very carefully. What about the ventilation where you are going to work? Does the proper light come from the kitchen window, or are you standing in your own light? In furnishing the kitchen the working height of the work table and ironing-board is very important.

In selecting the floor covering for the kitchen, unless you are able to buy good linoleum and take care of it, it is better to go without longer than to buy cheap linoleum. It is very important, especially if there is a great deal of work to be done in the kitchen, that we have good floor covering, because it saves a vast amount of work. It also pays to take good care of brooms and mops, hanging them up by means of screw eyes, keeping them off the floor as much as possible. It is important in our kitchen furnishings to have plenty of built-in storage space, if possible. More of our modern houses are having the built-in cupboards than the houses of a few years ago. It is better in building them to not have the shelves too deep back, but rather have them broader. When we have a place for everything, and keep everything in its place, we will standardize home conditions. By standardizing home conditions we are going to do better work for less expenditure of time, labor and money.

I think that the woman in the selection of house furnishings for her house must consider the money she has with which to buy these furnishings. Let us have plenty of common-sense furnishings to make the house comfortable and attractive. You all know the story of the young bride who started housekeeping with one sheet and six finger-bowls. Let us have six sheets and one finger-bowl.

"State-wide Projects in Montana" - Miss Rowe -

Last summer I had occasion to give a series of talks on the "Efficient Home". In taking up efficiency in any business - and home-making is a business as well as a privilege - we must analyze the business and know what different lines of work are carried on in that business, and whether each one is receiving the proper amount of attention. In carrying on the work of the home we can divide the work roughly into five different lines, and in working out the question of the Extension projects they seem to fall into those same lines. For instance, the problems connected with the proper feeding of the family, those connected with the proper clothing of the family, maintaining the health of the family, questions connected with the management, and the questions connected with social relationships. There are many things that do not seem to fall under any one of these, and yet I believe all activities of the home can be divided so they will come under some one of these different lines of work.

Asking the question that is asked in one of the books on home-making, the author speaks of Monday as washing day, Tuesday as ironing day, Wednesday as baking day, Thursday as sweeping day, Friday as sewing day, Saturday as cleaning day, and Sunday as rest day, and then asks "But what is children's day?" Miss Ward and I had something of a discussion on that subject, with a chart similar to this one (pointing to chart) except that I had a smaller circle with the child as the center; and we discussed the question at length as to whether the child had been made too much the center of the home. Finally, I compromised on the term "citizen". The product of the home is citizenship, and as the home produces efficient citizens, that home is efficient, and as it fails of producing efficient citizens it fails of efficiency by just so much as the people who go out from that home fail through

efficiency in citizenship. And so that term might perhaps be the one which should come in there, and yet I hope that the discussion this morning will bring out a term which will be better.

The question of clothing has been emphasized in much of our extension work. This is divided into three economic factors: factors connected with the making and care of clothing; economic factors including the buying and selection of materials, and economic factors including the problem of the value of the woman's work which she puts into the making of those garments. The woman's work, when it is done in the home, has the same economic value as the work of the dressmaker who takes these same materials and makes the same increase in value by making them up into garments. That woman is not simply saving money, she is actually earning it. When you can feel "I actually have earned that much" it gives you greater satisfaction than it does where you have simply the feeling that you have saved so much. The problem of having the garment suitable to its purpose is a problem which at present is especially important and which has become more important during the last four or five years, especially among high school girls where we find so much inappropriate dressing. The care of clothing will be brought out effectively later.

Then there is the question of management. This includes the question of plan of work, having a plan of work which is systematic, which gives us a definite scheme of things, and yet which is flexible enough to meet those emergencies which come up in every home.

In the question of equipment, if the woman is going to work efficiently she must have efficient tools to work with. Too long we have emphasized economy of money at the expense of economy of time and strength, and women must learn to ask themselves the question, not "Can I afford to have this", but "Can I afford to get along without it".

Question of income. There is the question of not only expenditure of income and question of economy, but also the question in many of our country homes of the production of income. Figures have recently been given out that seven hundred millions of dollars go into the garbage pails every year. The fifty-fifty division of the work for Home Economics and Agriculture would not be entirely fair because so many of the things which come under agricultural work are just as definitely the work of the woman, and must be used to give the woman an income.

The question of maintaining health in the home is important. Dr. Hill says it is essentially the problem of the mother of the home because she is doing the work of the home. During the first few years of life is the period that children get infectious diseases. The mother must conserve the health of the family and make the proper living conditions. So we have had the work of child feeding, simple home care of the sick, and some of those things which must come into the work of the home.

Finally, those social relationships whereby the education of the child is carried on, whereby we understand the relationship between the home and the community, the responsibility of the individual home to the whole community; not simply social affairs as we understand them in society, but the whole intricately woven fabric of the social relationships between the community and the home, including school, church, civic activities and everything of that kind. Those are things which are also determined by the woman in the home.

Here Miss Rowe called attention to a chart showing division of time given to each project in the state of Montana, and the question was raised as to whether or not the social relationships project was receiving too much attention than could be legitimately given it

under the Smith-Lever Act.

Mr. Clinton gave the following suggestions regarding this question:

"Supposing you should send in a project where the entire work of the project was social relations. Now that project would be looked at a little bit critically. Does that mean that the Home Economics worker is not going to do anything with social relations? Not at all. It is much like when a project comes in and has this statement in it, "Soil surveys will be made and as a result of these surveys the demonstration work will be planned." We have sometimes had to draw a line through the statement "surveys will be made." Does that mean that no surveys will be made? We expect the necessary observations or surveys will be made so that we can go about our work intelligently. It is part of the demonstration work to know what you are doing before you go at it. If you should send in a project devoted entirely to health work, that project at the present time would be considered somewhat critically. That does not mean that the Extension worker is not going to devote any time to the health of the farm family. It depends now in your work which are the features to lay special stress upon. The health goes right along with the other work. It is part of nutrition, sanitation, and so forth. So the social relations, the health work and all that has to do with making the country home a home of pleasure, delight, and satisfaction, is a legitimate part of the work of the Extension specialist, but not all features are given equal stress. Remember, that in getting the work started where funds are somewhat lacking, that year after year as funds become available we are going to find it possible to develop certain phases of work which we have not thought wise to take up at first."

Mr. Cooley, continuing the discussion, said:

"Most of us will contend that it is not all of a man's life to eat, nor quite all of a woman's life to wear clothes. There are other interests that come in that are equally worth while, and for the moment we are considering what some of those other things might be.

In Montana we have had several propositions for expanding, not perhaps what is commonly called home economics, but home extension. Down in Washington last fall there was a protest from some of the home economics leaders when nursing was up for consideration. Some of the home economics workers were graduate nurses, even had a degree of doctor of medicine, and they were away out in remote parts of the country where no resident physician ever went, and when some people who had been deprived of a consultation with a doctor of medicine for years and years, eagerly embraced the opportunity to ask some questions that were of vital importance to them and the improvement of their homes, there was a protest from some of these people at Washington, "that is not home economics". Well, what if it is not home economics. Who cares. It is service; it is home service; it is something that affects the future life of the coming citizens of the country. It is something that helps the home to perform its functions better than it would without that help.

We have a dream of putting in a man who will be a kind of home engineer to install mechanical devices that lighten labor and increase the convenience of the home. We have under consideration a man for such service. That is not home economics, but it is home service. He will help plan better houses, and some principles can be laid out in the form of blue prints, and a lot of these little conveniences that sometimes a man with a little ingenuity for that sort of thing, can fit into the program. Someone has said that the measure of a man is in large degree the way he uses his spare time, the way he spends his

recreation hours. Now a hog cannot think of anything except to eat when it wants recreation. If we can get a little broader view of life than eating and wearing clothes, and have some of the higher things in mind, the question is right here for consideration: Are not those also legitimate matters for our consideration? Are not the things pertaining to literature, to reading, to recreation, to the things that draw a community together for the mental and moral uplift, of just as great significance as the mere nourishing and clothing of the body? There is one other question: "Is it a legitimate branch of instruction in connection with our home economics work to put in some of the home nursing? I want to ask Mr. Clinton that question specifically. Shall we, in our home economics short course, put in a part of instruction somewhere at some time, pertaining to emergencies and things like that, or are we restricted to the steroptyped food and clothing demonstrations? It is just in my mind to get at some of these points and clear the atmosphere in regard to them.

Mr. Clinton -

"There are lots of good things that ought to be done that the limitations of the Smith-Lever Act will not permit. It was and is expected that certain lines of work will be carred in in every state in which other funds will be used than Smith-Lever. There is work in connection with the schools of the state. One state wants to put in a supervising teacher of agriculture in the schools. That is good work, but hasn't been considered just the line of work provided with Smith-Lever funds.

Regarding the matter of home nursing. There are two ways in which we must look at the matter of home nursing. If a project indicated that a nurse was actually going into the home to do

the actual nursing, that could not be considered at all. If now a specialist is to be engaged and is to give instructions regarding sanitation and care of health in the home, that I am very certain could be approved. But I can see more and more a tendency to deal liberally with the projects as they are submitted; to give wider range of action that was at first permitted."

Miss McCheyne raised the question of the legitimacy of holding baby-clinics under the Smith-Lever Act.

Miss Davis said, "A veterinarian goes out onto the farms and vaccinates animals for various diseases, and does the work himself. Then why cannot a baby clinic be held?"

Mr. Clinton -

"In the case of the veterinarian, the vaccination is done for the purpose of demonstration. Call your clinics "demonstrations" and not "clinics".

Mrs. Salisbury -

"I, as a home economics specialist in Arizona, from time to time find it is for the good of a certain community to give in that community, at the request of the women there, one or two or three demonstrations in home nursing. Is it against the Smith-Lever idea that I go into that community and give one, two or three demonstrations in the daily care of the sick, the home medicine chest, how to treat emergencies, etc. Is it against the rule of the Department to do that work?"

Mr. Clinton -

"I believe you are going to go right on doing it. You are responding to a call for special service. You are not devoting the major part of your time to that work. You are conducting a demonstration. I don't believe any criticism is going to come from

anywhere on account of your doing that work.

Miss Ward then read a number of questions submitted by various members of the Conference.

Question - "Can women be appointed for two or three counties instead of for a single county?"

Mr. Clinton - "Yes, they can be. It is a question for local demonstration to consider whether that is the best thing to do or not, but it might be done."

Mr. Cooley - "Is it a better plan in this war emergency to appoint ten women to forty counties, or ten women to ten counties?"

Mr. Clinton - "It might be better to appoint ten women to ten counties rather than ten women to forty counties. It depends on the county. I can think of ten women in the Montana counties as being absolutely lost as far as getting results is concerned."

Miss Kelley - "In this emergency case, we in Idaho have several very fine farm women that would be of great help. They are very practical and economical and can be of great help in this work, but they cannot be obtained as regular county agents. Don't you think it wise, if you cannot obtain trained women, to use these kind of women?"

Miss Ward - "They would have a very important place in state work. I think, however, that in order to keep our standards right, we want as far as possible to find trained women who have equipment, personality and originality to make the work strong from the beginning. There will be instances where it will be impossible to have women who will go into the work permanently."

Question - "What should be the relation between the woman county agent and the woman club leader in a county?"

Mr. Center - "Under our general plan, the woman county agent and the club leader should have exactly the same relationships that the man county agent and the man club leader enjoy at the present time. That relationship will be such that the woman club leader will serve as a specialist in that county. The man county agent of the county is responsible for arranging for all work of the county, and the man club leader and woman club leader is a specialist of the county agent.

The question of measuring results was discussed.

Miss Ward announced that she had been called to Chicago to attend a Convention there. A vote of thanks was extended to Miss Ward for her gracious help during the Conference.

Meeting adjourned.

Afternoon Session, May 3,1917

Mr. L. A. Clinton in Charge.

"State-wide Projects in Arizona " - Mrs. Edith Salisbury-

The state-wide project in Arizona has been short - just four months in 1916 and four months in 1917, with a break between. When I went to Arizona I was a stranger and knew nothing of the state, and the work had been outlined for me. When I began work in Maricopa County, in which perhaps the greatest part of my time was spent, I introduced myself through a series of meetings given by women's clubs. I explained what I wanted to do there, and then located in two or three places. In that survey I found the problems that were facing the home maker in Arizona. The homes were chiefly small homes - three-roomed shacks - and the very intense heat made it wise to readjust the methods of housekeeping to suit the heat. I didn't attempt to do all kinds of work in home economics, but centered my efforts on nutrition and efficiency in methods and equipment. Under nutrition I attempted to get the women to plan meals more simply and to do their cooking in the early morning or evening after sunset, and rest during the middle of the day, and thus avoid working during the intense heat of the day.

In the matter of equipment I urged them to do away with the big wood stoves they had been using, and get gasoline or oil stoves. Some of the things I tried to accomplish was to help the home maker to plan simpler meals, and to get what equipment she needed to make her work easier. The last part has proved interesting. I have had group meetings held in homes, and of all meetings we have, nothing exceeds in value a neighborhood meeting. When quipment is the program we begin by asking questions. The questions

discussed are, water in the home, washing machines, gasoline irons, oil stoves and gasoline stoves.

Under nutrition I took up the keeping of accounts. I had printed a little simple form which could hang in the kitchen and keep account of the food they were buying and selling, because I found a great many did not know what returns came from the food raised on their farms. In Pima Valley I had eight women who were keeping account of food spent for a few months. I sent out a letter and asked these women what they had found of special interest in keeping accounts the last four months, and I got an answer from each. In summing up their experiences, they said that one thing they had learned was how much of the food bill they were paying for by their own home produce, and all said they wanted to continue this work.

In efficiency in the matter of equipment there have been a good many things put in by way of washing machines, etc. There were eight fireless cookers brought into the community, two vacuum cleaners and eight gasoline irons. That is considerable when you consider gasoline irons are not looked upon with approval by a great many. A good deal of their house work is done out of doors. Every woman in that community of twelve got a washing machine. Some of them got steam washers. Besides that, I have had demonstrators in two or three sections who have said they would show their neighbors some of the things they were getting from their work. They have become interested and I know will go forward. The changed attitude of some women all means a good deal in results. One woman told me, "No one knows by myself, and possibly my husband, what this work has meant to me, because it has changed housework for me from drudgery to an honest purpose".

"State-Wide Projects in Nevada"- Miss Norma Davis -

In Nevada, as in Arizona, I have found that we have had to emphasize the food problem and the nutrition and labor-saving device problem. The first result of this state-wide work on nutrition and on labor-saving devices has been the installing of at least twelve or thirteen Home Economics departments in the different high schools and grade schools, where before we had just the two departments in Reno. I want to tell you that, because you can realize by that the condition of home economics and the opinion that people had of home economics in the state of Nevada when the extension work was first started there. Now we have very modern equipments in most of our towns, and the attitude towards home economics work has decidedly changed. People are waking up to the fact that there is a science and education in home economics work.

I want to speak particularly of one part of the nutrition side that I have been emphasizing, and that is the canning. In several districts I have been able to get the women started in canning, rather than just using what they have grown during the year, in the summer time, - canning their surplus food that heretofore had gone to waste. There are two or three very wonderful valleys in Nevada where they have a big agricultural district and where the canning work has grown to quite a big industry. Canning demonstrations are given, and then we hear from the ladies as to the different methods. The women of Nevada are taking up the Cold Pack method and approve of it over every other method of canning they have had heretofore. It is hard, as everyone has said in this Conference, to estimate the results, but I hear of results from other Extension workers who go back to the field where I have been. We have not been able to get the women to write in to the Department and tell us how many cans they have canned, but I think

by next year we will be able to get these women to tell us of the results of the canning work.

I want to speak also of the Home Makers' Week we had in Reno. That seemed to open the eyes of some of the women and also to get them to think of their home problems and to realize that we are at the University to help them solve their particular problems.

I want to say that this Conference has opened my eyes to a great many things that I think will be extremely practical in solving some of our problems in Nevada.

"State-Wide Projects in Idaho" - Miss Amy Kelley

In taking up the projects that we have for Idaho, we have carried on several different lines of work, but I want to say just a little about the help I have had in Home Economics. We have a big state like Colorado and Utah and all the rest of you. If it had not been for the help of Miss Hoover, I am afraid this work could not have been carried on so successfully. Miss Hoover planned a series of lessons as they were to be carried out. The work was largely carried on through farmers' institutes and schools. I also had for a while an assistant, a woman who made rather a specialty of house decoration. Then we have been fortunate in our state in having a woman who has had a great deal of practical experience. I have been most fortunate in having Mrs. Holt, who has raised a family and who has been a farmer's wife. As I stated before, our work has been organized into three different lines. We have carried on our work in demonstration through the farmers' institutes and movable schools and have made more of a specialty of food work, balanced meals, and food selection, and then the work along the lines of good bread. We have many different kinds of flour in Idaho, and so we worked along

the lines of good meals and good bread.

When the projects came along we had to make our work out in definite form. My project has been along the line of nutrition work, and then for one specific thing I have tried the work of household accounts. (Miss Kelley explained account book used by housewives of Idaho). I have twenty women who are keeping these household accounts. I hope to have something definite to send in about what these women think of this line of household account. My idea is that perhaps if women find out what they spend, the men will find out what their income is. The farm women have little idea of what is spent. We feel there are many things they can learn along this line, and it will develop in another thing - looking forward to the time when every woman will have her check book.

Then we have carried on several other lines of work. We have helped a good many women plan their kitchens, etc. This year in our project, we are going to carry on some very definite work. We are going to try to concentrate our work so we can pave the way for some county agents. We feel if this work were more concentrated we could get better results, You have heard about the splendid Home Economics Clubs in some states. In our state we have no special Home Economics Clubs. We have worked along with other rural organizations. We do not lack for rural organizations in Idaho. Now we have an organization of Farm Bureau in every county where there is a county agent, and we are going to make that Farm Bureau a place for our home economics work. It will mean a place where we can meet with our advisory board and see that the work is carried on. We feel that in that way we will get a very definite hold on the women of our state.

Miss Sutherland gave a demonstration on the cutting and

fitting of a dress, followed by a demonstration on the care of textiles and clothing, by Miss Henrietta Kolshorn.

Meeting adjourned.

Morning Session, May 4th, 1917

"Team Work in the County" - Mr. Morrison, County Agent of Idaho.

It is my pleasure to be here, not because I have a great fund of information to impart, but because I have gained a vast scope in listening to the discussions that have taken place My development of this subject will be a forecast in very great part. I have had the pleasure, however, of a mere taste of what I think a county agent will receive by being associated with a lady county agent within a county, by the visits that we have had occasionally from the Extension workers of the Home Economics Department of the University of Idaho, Miss Kelley and Miss Hoover. I want to say that the topics and subjects for discussion and for development are so numerous and so great that one cannot outline in brief the many, many things which would be found by a lady county agent within a county. Nor can we appreciate the extent of the development which a lady county agent would bring to a county, because as we have observed here today, the problem as it presents itself is seized and turned to the good of the public, and there are problems presenting themselves daily which require attention, and the field of development in this Extension work is so great that it is impossible for a county agent to begin to cover the field alone.

I believe that the purpose of this Extension work is the development of the American home. That development concerns not only the farm, but the home and the inmates of the home, and that

is the ultimate purpose of the work - the development of the inmates of the home. So that this Extension work of Home Economics workers and agricultural Extension workers is inseparable. There is no line of demarkation where one ends and the other begins. They overlap in every detail. The problems of the housewife in the home are the problems to a great measure of the farmer on the farm. An appreciation of these problems by both parties makes a very congenial attack for the solution of these problems. Consequently an organization through which there can be a unified attack upon the problems which present themselves from day to day, would be for the uplift of the American home.

My observation is that there are a multitude of opportunities for the lady county agent, and in my estimation the fundamental purpose of Extension work would be served best by placing the lady county agent in the county first. I am convinced of that fact because the problems which are most vital in the home and to which this Extension work points, comes direct to the family, and the work that we have had referred to here today points out to us some of the very first points, very most vital points of attack in building up and improving the conditions of the home. Therefore I conclude that to serve the farming public best, a lady county agent introducing some of these fundamental and extremely important lessons in the home, will tend more to solve the situation and accomplish the purpose of Extension work than would be possible by the county agent in his work with the farmer and the home. The county agent cannot ignore the home. In fact it appeals to me that the county agent who is successful will reach his success through the home, not only by approaching the farmer in the field, but by approaching the housewife in the home, and the

person who is inclined to lend assistance in overcoming some of the difficulties which the home oftentimes presents, will win his way to the heart of the community quicker through the home than out upon the farm. So I want to impress this fact again, that this Extension work on the farm and in the home is inseparable.

There have been so many good things called to our attention about what can be done, and the intention of the Directors in their point of attack in improving the conditions of the country, and their intention to get right down to the level of the people on the farm and in the home and start from there to raise them up, that I want to congratulate this convention on that attitude. It seems to me that that is the beginning point, and contrary to the general sentiment, I say general because I believe that in big part it is general, that the people on the farm and in the home have the wrong idea concerning the purpose of this Extension work. They don't appreciate that the Extension worker wishes to come down to their level and raise them up rather than to criticize them in the things that the Extension worker may see which might be criticized in the home. In a way it reminds me of a story which is told about a traveler who was seen running at full speed down a walk toward a house, shouting at the top of his voice, with a large dog following and barking and making a terrible noise. A man came out to the front porch and began laughing and said, "Why, Mister, don't be alarmed, the dog won't bite." The man stooped his speed just a little, however he was still alarmed and came running to the porch, and the man said again, "The dog won't bite." The traveler after some deliberation said, "Well, you know he wont bite and I know he wont bite, but the dog doesn't know that he wont bite."

Now you know your purpose in going into the home. You know

your purpose in going into the farm home to lift them up, to impart information which will be of service, but the people oftentimes do not appreciate your point of view.

I want to congratulate the convention upon this democratic spirit of coming right to the people, and a campaign of education certainly is necessary. I mean now a campaign of direct educational effort, and no direct educational effort can have more telling effect than that which is carried right into the home through the efforts of such a person as a lady county agent, and no more direct education can be carried onto the farm than the education that will be carried by a county agent. So that I say a direct education, a campaign of carrying this education right to the home and to the farm can be brought about in a very much more serviceable way through the efforts of a lady county agent and a man county agent than is possible in any other way. My observation is also that although our schools are serving a wonderful purpose, they are becoming extremely practical. The laboratory exercises are so numerous that the intent is to give every person practice in the doing of every-day work. Yet it is very often the case that people who come out from schools after this very intense and intended direct education, find themselves unable to do the things which that laboratory work was intended that they should do. I would suggest that one of the best methods for laboratory work would be to let some of these people who are taking this work go onto the farm and mix up a batch of poison for the eradication of ground squirrels, or mix up an antiseptic with which to doctor potatoes, or assist some farmers in preparing treatment for seed wheat; and on the other side, if the lady students could actually come into the home as the county agent ladies would do, and assist the home

maker in actually carrying on some of the work in the home, it would be the greatest lesson, I am sure, of their school career. This is my personal observation and I am of the opinion that practical contact is the great teacher.

I shall be able only to briefly refer to a few other topics which I had in mind to discuss where cooperative work with the county agent and the lady county agent would be effective in the development of the American home.

My observation is that farmers are not getting very much ahead financially. Conservation as was discussed yesterday was indeed an inspiration for the simple reason that it is an application which to the farm home is going to be telling. I refer to substitution. For instance, there is so much opportunity for a lady county agent to inaugurate a campaign for the beautifying of the home, the covering up with vines and shrubbery and such of some of the unsightly things, the rearrangement of the home to make it more desirable, as has been discussed, and to discourage possibly for the time being the undue expenditure for the erection of a new home, which in many instances is begun and left unfinished and which as it stands is often worse than the one which is deserted for the new. It puts a farmer in a position where it takes years of struggle to outgrow it. For that reason, substitution in that way would have a decided influence.

The making over of garments which are worn, is a splendid thing. I have always been proud of my little girls and their dresses. My little girls' dresses are often made from my suits that are worn out. There is generally enough left of my suits when they are worn out so Mrs. Morrison can make a complete outfit for the family.

That is a campaign that would have a telling effect, and we haven't yet come to the possibilities of improving the conditions

within the home through the augmenting of the food supply. I want to emphasize that fact. There is nothing that lends so much to the pleasure of the home as to have a well supplied storehouse from which can be drawn at any moment a variety of foods for a meal. And the canning industry is working a revolution on the farm in enabling the farm women to feed the family and to reduce her own hardships.

I want to refer, just before sitting down, to the American Medical Association conventions held in New York yesterday. Dr. Allen of the Rockefeller Institute made a report that if a balanced diet should be used in our American army, that we would have the most formidable soldier that the world has ever seen, and in that balanced ration as he suggests, we might cut down the protein, and the carbohydrate, and the fat by substituting vegetables. That comes again to our canning work, and I want to appeal to the Extension workers here to introduce throughout the country some simple means of putting into the homes a cheap fireless cooker.

Discussion of this subject followed.

"The Handling of a Short time Project in Utah County, Utah "-
Miss Jean Cox

My experiences last summer were very valuable to me. I began my work last June in a district that I knew, having taught school there during the winter. I had come in quite close contact with the people through the Housekeepers' Convention held in February, and also through the different organizations which exist particularly in Utah. So when I went back I knew my community fairly well. I knew as a rule the women were very good cooks, so I decided to go at the food problem at a little different angle and pay not so much attention to the preparation of the food as to the various food values. I might

say that the entering wedge in my work was the keeping of household accounts. I got at this by meeting the women in groups. You know, here in Utah, we have splendid organizations in the church that the Extension workers can work through. The Women's Relief Society is a big organization in the State, and I have come to believe the best of its kind in the world. I wrote to the Presidents of these societies in the different towns and told them what I was going to try to do, and that I would be glad to meet with them. In every case they were cordial, and in every case I had a definite date made with them at the earliest possible time. I gave a talk on household accounts to a crowd of women in this way, and showed them my blanks and explained what we would try to do, and made appointments to call at their homes and get them started on these sheets. In three months I had fifty women started in keeping household accounts. This is not very many, I know, but many women do not want to keep accounts. Of course not all of these fifty women kept on with the accounts, but when I left about eighteen women were keeping household accounts in that district. At the present time over half of these women are still keeping accounts without any help from the office other than the sheets being supplied.

In the district I was working, the people were all comfortably well-to-do, some even of the wealthy farm type. One thing I learned in carrying out this project was that the women did not really know what they had to spend or the amount they spent during the year, and in some cases did not know how to get the most for their money. I had found this out in teaching Domestic Art in the high school. When I got the women started with the household account keeping, it was illuminating to most of them to find out that they really had a rather

good income, much more than they had realized they had and were spending. In one place, one of these women who had told me she did not have anything to do with, found at the end of the first month that she had spent $125. That was cash paid out and did not include the garden produce and poultry. The next month she told me she did not want to keep an account any more. Her husband had had all along an idea that he was giving her considerable money and she had thought she had but little, until she had kept an account of it. So when I went there with the household account sheets she did not want to keep them. She said she was ashamed to think how extravagent she had been, and did not want to keep track of it the second month. However, at the end of the second month she had got her poise again, and so started to keep the account at the beginning of the third month again.

In another case, in a wealthy family in the community, the woman had never had her economic rights, in a way. She had plenty of things it seemed and bought a good many, but it depended upon her husband's generosity as to when she got the money, and on how he was feeling. So she wanted to start a housekeeping account, for she said "You know, I want to keep this account to show pa how much we really need, and then maybe he will give me the money to use when I need it, and I can keep it in the bank and not have to ask him every time I need things." She did not have time to try this out to her satisfaction entirely, for soon after this her husband passed on, but I am sure if he had lived she would have shown him her ability to spend the money more wisely than it had been many times under his supervision.

As a rule, however, I am not criticizing the husbands. I

think, as a general thing, they play up to just what their wives demand of them, and I think one of the courses given in Home Economics should be a short course condicted by a very charming woman who has been married (of course I could not give this) instructing our young girls on "How to manage a husband".

I know of one case where the woman of the house had been using an old rickety sewing machine that should have been thrown in the junk heap years before. One day someone said to her, "why don't you get a new machine?" Her husband was there and he said, "Yes, why doesn't she? That is her affair. When I need a new piece of machinery I get it, and she should do the same." And I think that is the way with a good many women. They go on using the old things they have just because they are afraid, or put off getting new ones.

The next wedge that I made was giving food value demonstrations. I used Government charts on foods and explained the different food values to the groups of women and found them very keen to learn what they had not known. I gave follow-up talks on balanced menus, and also some demonstrations. Sometimes women would invite groups of neighbors to their homes and I would talk to them on these things. One popular thing was children's diet, and I gave them as much help in this work as I could, and passed out a great many bulletins on the subject. I think I distributed perhaps thirteen hundred bulletins in that district that summer. Mothers were anxious and willing to learn how to feed their children properly. In quite a few cases where special help was needed I took over-sight of the diet for babies. Mothers would come to me and make appointments with me to help them in each particular case. Fortunately for me perhaps, the children did not suffer from the treatment they received, and so I had plenty of calls for that kind of help.

I think I have never worked so hard in my life as the last week I was there. Several mothers who had not been able to get out to the meetings on account of their children, had heard of the success we had met with in some cases of diet for children, and asked that I help them. One mother had twins, had been feeding them on Borden's Eagle Brand milk, and they showed the usual result of such feeding. I spent two days with her and together we worked out a plan. The last I heard from her the twins were really growing, and she was very proud of what she was doing for them.

I used to have a perfectly safe horse that I drove around the country, and would usually call at houses where I had received invitations, and invariably I was given a cordial reception. In one case, however, I was made to feel as though I were trying to sell 10¢ books and charging $2.00 for them. I had some bulletins with me, but finally convinced the woman I had nothing to sell. Fortunately a neighbor was there who knew me, and also two babies who needed attention very badly. They showed all the signs of non-nutrition, were six months old and had no teeth. While I was there one child was given three slabs of chocolate cake. I was told it would not eat any fruit or vegetables, and would not touch milk. I helped what I could, and told her I thought the child should be under a doctor's care.

Another thing I found out was that in the country districts the diets are not as well balanced as in the towns. For one thing, there are fewer people to imitate, and those few have poor food habits. Some of the people live out on farms and do not trouble with gardens very much. In every case where children were not properly nourished, I found out that the father did not eat a variety of food. Now when I talk to women's clubs I tell them to take up the work with their

husbands which their husbands' mothers should have done, and to train their children in proper food selection, or the wives of those children will have just the same trouble they themselves are having.

Sometimes I meet with women's clubs and they work while I talk, and these talks are quite informal. The women consider me one of them and I get a great deal of information from them. I have been sorry since that I did not keep a better record of those things. We just discussed things. I led in a way, but they gave a great deal. During the summer's work Miss McCheyne came down and gave me a great deal of moral and other support that helped make the project good. At the end of the three months' project, the women in the little town of Salem had a big fair to raise money, and they invited me to cooperate with them in this. I suggested that we have one "Better Baby" day and have Dr. Olson come down. He gave one of his wonderful illuminating talks and held a clinic afterwards and examined some of the babies. Personally, I wish there were a dozen Dr. Olsen's in every State, and one in every community would be a valuable assistant. We try to get the women to see the necessity of labor-saving devices in the home and have given demonstrations of the refrigerator, fireless cooker, and so forth.

Another thing I did, I was there to help the communities in as many different ways as I could. A good many new houses had been built in that community, but they had not been able to make homes of them. The houses on the outside were quite imposing, but on the inside were disappointing. I was able to meet the girls through the Bee-Hive clubs and in other ways, and talked to them on house furnishing. Sometimes the mothers would come out. I remember in one town I made four talks on House Furnishing. About fifty were there. I think every woman over fourteen had come out to listen.

The support given me was splendid, I thought.

Very soon a regular Home Demonstrator will go to that county and there will be a great deal for her to do and the people will welcome her, too.

"Improving Home Life on the Desert, Maricopa County, Arizona" -
By Mrs. Edith Salisbury

Maricopa County is said to be, and I think it is, the best county in Arizona. There are only fourteen counties in the State, and it is a big State. Maricopa County has no homes such as Miss Hoover showed you this morning. We have no homes that are large and pretentious. We do not need such large homes in Arizona, for one reason it is so hot, especially in southern Arizona. There most of the people sleep out of doors and do most of their work out of doors, the laundry work, and so forth. The houses are really only shacks, and the kitchens only primitive affairs. I remember only one kitchen that has any built-in improvements made by the carpenter.

When given my project I did not attempt to cover the entire county, as it is too large. I just centered my work in one or two localities. I went over the whole territory first and to each community once, and outlined the work to be done there, and then asked for invitations to stay two weeks. I got my first invitation in Glendale. I was to go into that home for a group meeting. I have done extension work for fifteen years and have come to the conclusion that in the line of meetings none are of so much importance as the home meeting. I would much rather hold meetings in the home than in a hall. Well, in this community I had the use of a hall and gave demonstrations every other day. I had charts on nutrition and efficiency, and so forth, put up around the room, and alternating days I

went to neighborhood meetings. This particular woman in Glendale had quite a modern home and more modern conveniences than most of them. We were to demonstrate the canning of a chicken. We did that and then just sat around and talked on mistakes in feeding, and changes we would like to make in meals, etc., and exchanged recipes. At this meeting I met two women whose stories I am going to tell you, and I might say here, where a woman seemed particularly interested, I always got her to sign a little blank saying she would try the demonstration in her community for a month. When I got her to sign that paper she had a sort of feeling that she must do it because it was filed, and she must not go back on her word. Well, one of these women was going to keep account of foods and be a cooperative demonstrator. The title added a little dignity also, and her work was to keep an account of the amount of money being spent on the table. The other was to see if she could not save more time in the doing of her work, and I was to help her plan this out. These little women impressed me quite favorably as I saw them at the group meeting. I went to their homes and found them living about as primitively as could be. One had been a music teacher and was a graduate of Oberlin College, and when the light that shines not on land or sea was shining in her eye she married a rancher, and came to live with him on a piece of his father's farm which he had rented. She had two children and no modern conveniences whatever. The light in her eye had faded a little bit, but she still tried to see her husband as the same man, and she loved her children also; but she was beginning to tire of things and did not have time to practice as much as she used to. The other was a graduate of a Tennessee College, and as bright as a dollar. She had three children and nothing very much to do with. I always like to think of that clause in the Smith-Lever Bill, that it is to "make

the farm home life more comfortable, more healthful, and more pleasure able", and I thought,"Now, just what can I do to help these two families to get more out of life".

The first little lady, you will remember, was to begin with the keeping of household accounts. Her husband was English, and he thought women knew nothing at all about money, and would not let his wife have any of the spending portion of his. Oh, he thought a woman was useful in a good many ways, no doubt, but as far as money was concerned she knew nothing at all. He was also learning that this particular little woman was getting tired of ranching, and he had heard the cry more than once. "Do let's go somewhere else and do something else, and get off this ranch as soon as the lease is up." As you can imagine, he did not like this attitude of hers very well, and he was not at all enthusiastic about having me come to see her. I could just feel that he thought I was going to put notions in her head and make her more dissatisfied and discontented than she had been. Well, we went about getting the dinner and he was rather grouchy because we were a little bit late with it. That was the beginning, but I went faithfully to see her every week, or two weeks at the most, to check her up, and I found she could not keep her accounts straight at all, in spite of the fact that she was a graduate of Oberlin College, and she needed help.

The other woman had her efforts concentrated on efficiency. Her kitchen did not have any equipment in it that was bought in a store except the stove. The tables and cupboards were made of boxes. The kitchen was a full step lower than the dining-room. The purpose of the meeting was to rearrange that kitchen, and we turned those boxes around and I made suggestions. She said, "Somehow or other, I always find that the pan or tin I want is at the bottom of the heap."

She told me it took her from two to three hours to get her dishes washed, and she just could not get through her work. I assisted her in making plans to suit her work, and she was enthusiastic about it, declaring that she was going to be an "efficiency demonstrator". Her husband was an American and let her have money.

These two families lived within a few miles of each other, and so I would visit both each trip I made. They always made me welcome, and if it so happened that I could not get out to see them about when they expected me, they would send word to me somehow as to how they were getting along, and ask me to come soon. Whenever I was in that neighborhood I visited them, and I always made it a point to see that husband who did not like me. I would bring up the subject of pigs or chickens or anything like that, but I made him talk to me every time. One time his wife said to me, "Oh, I am so glad you have come. I want you to help me. I am going to have a guest". She was expecting to entertain a College mate from Oberlin, a college mate who had not married, and who had not gone to live on a ranch, and who had not two little children and nothing much to do with. But she was very happy to have this friend come to visit her, and told me her husband had said she could furnish up the guest room. Now that guest room was a lean-to off the porch, had no plaster on the walls or the ceiling. I said, "How would you like to fix it?" "Well," she said, 'I want those walls fixed, and some curtains. I do not think I can have any furniture but I would like to have something for her to put her things on." "How much did your husband allow you to do it on?" I asked. "Oh, he wouldn't say", she answered, "He never will tell me what I can have to spend, but he will pay for what I buy". "It would have been ever so much nicer if he had told you $10.00, or $15.00, or

just what you could have to do with", I said, "but we will do the best we can." We bought some paint and some scrim, and some packing boxes, and put two of them together and made a dressing table. When we had finished we had made a nice little comfortable room out of the little lean-to. Then she said, "And I want to get a rug for the living room, too". "What kind of a rug would you like?", I asked. She said, "The only kind of a rug I can think of that I would like would be an Axminster, and I know I cannot have that." I said, "Well, even if you could, I wouldn't advise you to get it, because it would be all out of proportion to the rest of your home". So we compromised on a Krex rug and got the house fixed up for the visitor, and when she came I made a point of taking her with me on one of my visits out in the car.

The other little woman was working at efficiency, and by this time her kitchen in particular was really transformed. Those boxes had been scrubbed and painted and she had bits of oil-cloth on them, and it was clean, too, which it had not been before, and she was rejoicing in the fact that she had cut down her morning dishwashing twenty minutes. The time was up. My project was finished. This year I went again to take it up, and I thought, "I must not be discouraged if I find them no further ahead than they were before." But when I called my Cooperative Demonstrator over the telephone, she said, "Oh, Mrs. Salisbury, I am so glad you have come back. I want you to come out to our home, and I will call all the others in and have a meeting." So I went out, and this little woman met me with her face all beams and smiles, and said, "Mrs. Salisbury, I have a bank account now", and that woman still has an account and she is evidently spending it well because her husband has good common sense and can see the results gained.

She told me he had gotten up one-half hour earlier that morning soe he could help her get through her work and come to the meeting. The other woman told me her husband had bought her various pieces of equipment, nothing very expensive, nor a great many things because the house was not worth the improvement; but she was more comfortable and they were going to build as soon as they could afford it.

I cannot talk house furnishing in that country, because so many must do with just what they have. In one community in particular the people were very poor. They were refugees from Mexico who had left good homes there four years before and had been driven out with nothing but the clothes they were standing in, and they were just getting started. The first house where I was invited to dinner had no furniture in it to speak of, not even a table. They used two boxes with a board stretched between, no silverware of course, and the plates were enamel. During the course of the meal one of the children kept asking for some pudding,and was told to wait a little while. I could see the spoon was the trouble, and so I said "Here is a spoon I am not using". So you see house furnishing could not be talked in a community like that. And yet that woman was well educated, and we sat and talked of things they had known before. We held a meeting soon, and I told the women about this Department and the Smith-Lever bill and that what it stood for was to help just such people, and so we got started and they started a club for the purpose of canning fruits and vegetables, and to see that nothing was wasted. None of the women are able to buy a steam pressure cooker, but they are going to have an entertainment and use the money to buy one for the community. There are a dozen fireless cookers in Ari-

zona as a result of my work, and a number of gasoline stoves and irons and washing machines. And all of these things help a great deal in keeping up the courage of the woman on the farm.

"Organization of the Farm Women of Millard County" - Miss Hettie White

The proposition of organizing the women into groups with which to work is very much the same as that of educating Young America in lumps; some points cannot be gained without this organization, and in some cases the work must be done with the individual. Especially where the families are gathered in small groups or communities there is much in common that must be dealt with in common or unitedly. In answering the individual questions, "How can I arrange my kitchen to be the most labor saving?", "What is a good plan for remodeling my house?", "How shall I plan a new home?", Special suggestions for training or dieting a child, "How can I make my home attractive to my growing boys?", "What about servicable material and style of clothing for my school or playing child?", in a word, "What must I do under my circumstances?" These questions must be answered individually according to the standing of the individual. The preservation of foods, home sanitation, labor-saving devices, - all are made most impressive by individual instruction.

But when it comes to the fly question, clean milk campaign, community sanitation, baby week, beautifying the group of homes, - it is a matter of common interest and can best be got at through organization. What is popular in the community will be much more readily accomplished. To say to the community "It is a common fault; let us remove it." is much easier and more fruitful of results than to say to the individual. "Your premises are unsanitary: clean them up." To the members of the organized community with health

board and district nurse, quarantine physician, etc., it is perhaps difficult to describe the unincorporated village whose only method of enforcing any kind of law is appeal to a county sheriff fifty or seventy-five miles away, and whose only medical assistance is a doctor with three hundred square miles to cover, too often over impassable roads. Neighbor A is at perfect liberty to pass over to Neighbor B any sort of contagion from measles to rabbies, while Neighbor B can build his corrals, chicken coops, pig pens, etc. ten feet from Neighbor A's back door if it happens to be his boundry line, and Neighbor A can endure it or move his house as he chooses. Fouling of water, neglect of roads, and other conditions that lead to community demoralization may exist because each is a trifle for which it is not worth while calling the county sheriff, and there is no one to say where one's rights begin and another's end. Community housekeeping is only individual housekeeping on a larger scale, and mother must step in and order the spring housekeeping, lay down hard and fast rules for the conduct of her house - in fact see that there is a place for everything and everything in its place, and everybody at their post. Only in this case it is the combined mothers that must act as one - hence the bringing together and organizing them.

The first step in this move is to catch the attention of the women. This is usually accomplished through already existing women's clubs and organizations, or through a general written notice or personal visit to each home in the community, a mass meeting is called. The subject is then discussed from points similar to these:

I. What the work is; The Nation's help to the individual home.

2. What has been done in other communities; what may be done in yours.

3. What shall we do?

Sometimes the discussion of the problem leads to the proposition for a conjoint meeting, and the masculine element is entrapped - even occasionally by a bait of PIE.

Following are some of the problems put through in Millard County:

May, 1916, the Better Baby Week attracted the attention of the mother and culminated in the better baby contest the last week in June, at which fifty-two babies were scored by the physician, while the Extension Work was to present a health exhibit. Proper clothing, diet, bathing, rest, and sanitation of the baby were the aims in view. If baby was to be healthy, then we must at least be rid of the fly, and "Swat the Fly" was the slogan that ran through the county. But public lectures and club studies on the fly - his habits and life history, showed that the swatter got in on the wrong end of the fly. It is the breeding places that count. This lead to community clean-ups, improved sanitary conditions, and beginnings of beautifying the home.

And while the public was busy at this the vegetable gardens began to mature and the individual housewives stopped asking questions about their babies to ask how to safely lock up their excess vegetables. And then the poultry were eating their heads off at the high price of grain and must be safely capped in a bottle. And the winter killing of pork and beef followed the rooster into the bottle instead of the pickle barrel. Some people are even eating fresh venison in the midst of preventative game laws. Seven hundred sixty-six quarts of meat were personally supervised as it went into the cans in Millard County Between November 1916 and May, 1917.

Meantime, this lead to a discussion of family finances, and out of records kept by fourteen households for a period of six months, the average cost of living per individual per month was discovered to be $10.17 in one community. while six high school girls, in answer to a mother's question of "How much shall I allow my girl for spending money at school?" found that independent of their board and shelter they were spending $10.34 per individual per month.

And then the Farm Bureau organizations came into existence, and the women feeling that a closer relationship between farm and home meant profit for both, immediately besought the privilege of becoming auxiliary to the Farm Bureau. Much the same line of work is followed as formerly, but they feel that they can command the attention of the men better in matters of town importance.

When the call of the government came this spring for increased food production, every woman's organization immediately sprang to arms. Public mass meetings created enthusiasm for home gardens, poultry production, and food preservation and conservation. Committees were appointed and every community is being systematically organized, planted and will be in due time canned, dried and sacked and prepared for what may come.

May the organized women of Millard County safely tide a well fed population over the times before us and have to spare for others not so fortunately situate..

Seminar - Miss Rowe took charge, leading out as follows:

We have many common problems and can help each other so much, and thinking over the things which have been done and which still remain to be done, there are possibly two or three things which can well be discussed. In the first place, in this emergency situation which is facing us, we are going to have a very quick expansion

and the burden of organization is going to increase immediately and very greatly. Can we gain anything to take back to our States by a discussion of the qualifications that we desire in these women we are putting into the field? Can we make some arrangement whereby these eleven workers and the heads of departments and Extension Directors can be of material help in working out some exchange of our various bulletins? Would there be advantages in exchanging Extension workers among the States? Would we gain something there in getting acquainted with one another's natures, feelings, and methods of handling problems? What should be the relationship between the head of departments and the Extension worker? These are points worthy of discussion, and if you have anything in your minds or in your hearts that you would like to discuss, I think we are well enough acquainted with each other now for you to be perfectly free and frank in this discussion.

Miss McCheyne - Miss Whitcomb had to leave, but before going she made the suggestion that now the workers of these eleven states have been together, we should keep together, and wondered whether we should not consider forming an association of those who had met here. This, of course, to be apart from the regular Convention.

Mr. Clinton - I think it would be well to remind the workers here that of course any action here would probably just be a suggestion to the directors, and they would be the ones to decide. Actions here are recommendations to the Extension directors. Women can form an association, yes.

Another suggestion came up, as follows:

We wish that the eleven states represented in this group would send to the American Home Economics Association in August,

the request that that meeting might another year be held in Denver or Salt Lake. It has been held in San Francisco, New York, and this year in St. Paul, and it seems only fair to the Institutions of the West that it come to Denver or Salt Lake.

Miss Rowe - The subject in which I am particularly interested, is some of the definite qualifications we need to look for in the women we are putting into the field, and the question of any definite plans which have been formed in the different states for the food campaign this summer. Have any of you any such plans?

Miss McCheyne - We have made some plans They are not all perfected, but we have done this: We have sent out a circular letter asking organizations to meet together in a Conservation Committee. This Conservation Committee has a questionaire in hand which they have sent out to the people of the counties, containing request of knowledge as to where we can find all kinds of produce, eggs, etc. Then where we have the county agents they will be out in touch with the Chairmen of these committees. In Salt Lake Mrs. Adams is going to call a meeting of the canning clubs in town, and Mrs. Hyde of the Relief Society will call a series of meetings.

Miss Haynes - We have started a state-wide campaign in club work, and are going to put a number of efficient women to work with county agents out in the field. Most of our senior girls are ranch girls and they are going back to their own communities and will be paid so much per day and their expenses, and we feel we can get a great deal done. We have a great deal of confidence in our senior girls.

Miss Hoover - As soon as this emergency became apparent, we organized certain classes at the University of Idaho to take up

this work. We have quite a large enrollment in our canning class. We wanted them to get ready so when the leader calls upon them they will be prepared. We got this class up for our girls taking a B. A. degree. Then our Home Economics girls and our Junior and Senior girls are helping the rest and are getting good exoerience in teaching now.

Miss Rowe - Do you think we can crystalize a little something in the way of experience and training which we should look for in these women and girls we contemplate outting into the field? You know, heretofore we have thought long and seriously about each worker we have put into the work and have spent much time in weighing and selecting such persons, and if we out six out in a year, that was considered exceptional; and now we are planning to put ten or twelve or twenty in all at once, and it is going to be very serious. I feel that these women should be more carefully selected now than at any other time.

Afternoon Session, May 4th, 1917

Director John T.Caine III in charge

"State-wide Projects for Wyoming" - Miss Henrietta Kolshorn -

In speaking of state-wide projects, we have our projects grouped perhaps different than any of you, but we feel they must be state-wide. We have taken them under shelter, clothing, food, sanitation and organization. It is sometimes hard to say just what we mean by these terms, because they mean such different things to some of us. We are all working under such different conditions. Some of us are working practically alone, while others have a great deal of help. We have a very elastic project. The biggest and most elastic is the question of organization. Before I had my

organizations I felt that I was going about in a wheelbarrow. After I had my organizations I began to think I had a very fine machine. The wheelbarrow has no self-starter, no mechanism that shows you how fast you travel. No record is kept for you. But the automobile has, and shows you how fast you travel. I call my organization my machine that gets me places, because it is a self starter. We put almost anything we want to under that project of organization. I could not do my work as I hope to do it if I did not have my organizations. Of course, sometimes we do have dire trouble with our automobile, but you know it is always a good machine, nevertheless . I have felt that I may never get to the point where I want to get, but I would much rather be stranded somewhere with a good machine than have the forces in our office overtake me calmly wheeling a wheelbarrow.

"State-wide Project for Colorado"- Miss Miriam Haynes -

In taking up the work of state-wide projects for Colorado, we have been centering on certain districts in the state where the nature of the work to be given can be the same. The southern project has been along the line of fruit preservation and drying. In the northern part, home betterment has been emphasized. I have tried to show the women by demonstrations, the advantages of labor-saving devices. In working out a project of that kind we have had a great many meetings where we have presented the subject of installing labor-saving devices, to both men and women. In the southern part of the state I have suggested to the people, better meals. I have tried to teach them the use of meat substitutes, better use of dairy products, etc., and have emphasized the nutrition side, and the school lunch.

As to our state-wide projects, perhaps the only two projects that we have been centering our forces on are water in the home, and labor-saving devices. With these two projects we have introduced the work before the men, because we feel that the finance side must be handled with both men and women at the same meeting. I feel that we are not through with these state-wide projects. We are going to "harp" on water in the home and labor-saving devices, and better kitchens. I think the kitchen door route is the best route to get into the home.

Another state-wide project we perhaps may introduce this year will be state-wide work in handling the nutrition problem. We should consider that the health and efficiency of every member of the family largely depends upon plain, substantial, home-made food. I think especially this year when the condition of things is so uncertain, we cannot over-emphasize the importance of conservation of food and teaching our people to be less wasteful. It is true that the American woman can throw more out of the back door than her husband can bring in at the front door. If we can help the people to be more economical in the selection, growing, and care of food, I think that is a worth while project.

Miss McCheyne explained the household account sheet used by the women of Utah.

Miss Amy Kelley gave a talk and demonstration on "First Aid to Young Homemakers".

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

Mrs. Salisbury -

The first thing I have to report on is the first seminar in which we discussed the conservation of food. I think that the summary of that is that in each state here represented there is already under way tentative plans for the preservation of any food stuff which may be produced in the State.

The demonstration on household furnishing and decoration by Miss Haynes brought out in a very helpful way the possibility of furnishing even a small home so it will be an artistic place, without much expenditure of money. We were all very much interested in her exhibit of curtain materials, wall coverings, floor coverings, and the use which she has made of color.

The seminar yesterday morning was given over to questions largely, and in that hour lines of work possible under the Smith-Lever Act were discussed - not only lines of work but projects and the meaning of projects, and how sometimes pieces of work most important to be taken up in that locality can be mentioned in a project so as not to appear too prominent, and yet cover the vital needs of the community. The use of funds, and how to measure results of farm work, was also taken up, as well as the question of vacations and the division of time - how much time should be spent on different lines of work.

This morning's session was first almost entirely given over to county projects, and I think in summing up that two hours' discussion of county projects, the leading thought would be that whenever possible, get in personal touch with the individual problem of the women. That the group meeting affords the best way to do

this. That in many cases in order to have a group meeting, it is necessary to have a demonstration of a rather public nature. I think that the pictures which Miss Hoover showed of her work were valuable and brought home to Extension workers that it is a valuable part of project work with which to begin work at least, and it is applicable not only to the child in the home, but to the adult as well, and once in a while it is possible to give that work in rather scientific form. Always it is possible to do it in the preparing of simple meals.

The seminar this morning at which Miss Rowe presided, took up a variety of subjects, but one which perhaps we will linger with most will be the idea of Extension work and qualifications, the general concensus of opinion being that training is necessary and valuable, practical experience and sympathy also being important factors.

Miss Rowe -

At the afternoon session on the first day, in his paper on "Care of Milk in the Home", Mr. Eldredge gave some practical views of a practical dairyman and illustrated all points he made by personal experiences. He deserves the name of a person who has saved more babies' lives than any other man in the state.

Discussion on field procedure, "Local Lights and How to Find Them", was taken up by Miss Norma Davis, and general points brought out regarding the use of existing organizations in choice of material.

"Group Organization" was discussed by Mrs. Meskimmons of Nevada. She came to the defense of the women of the federated clubs and spoke of the fact that in these organizations we find the

women who are progressive and interested in the work of groups, and the women who are used to working in group organizations. The chief point was that we can best work among already existing organizations of one sort or another for leaders to carry on the work.

The subject of Extension Schools was discussed by Miss Haynes. In the discussion following, the problem of the amount of work which should be demanded of Extension workers in home economics was discussed. Miss McCheyne emphasized the fact that the woman who gives herself most freely is not rendering the best service.

Discussion of follow-up literature was conducted by Miss Kolshorn of Wyoming.

CONCLUSIONS

of

HOME ECONOMICS EXTENSION CONFERENCE

Mr. L. A. Clinton

1. The Extension worker needs the help of the College and research departments, and the departments need the help of the Extension worker. The success of the Extension worker will in large measure depend upon the support she receives from the College and U. S. Department. This support, whether official or voluntary, should be available in unlimited measure.

2. Success in Extension work depends in large measure upon having definite detailed projects and then following very closely the work as outlined in the projects.

3. The demonstration method of teaching as illustrated at this Conference is the most successful method of imparting information. The people themselves should be encouraged to take part in the demonstration and to adopt in their homes the methods taught.

4. Much of the success in getting improved methods practiced in the home will depend upon follow-up measures being adopted. So far as is possible, local groups should be organized that they may as an organization continue certain lines of work, and that through the secretary of the association reports may be made as to the work accomplished and as to needs for further assistance.

5. The Home Demonstration Agent or woman county agent we recognize as one of the most efficient means of extending home economics instruction. She will need the help of the various college specialists, of the county agent, and of all leaders among the women of the county. She should be recognized as the leader and organizer of all Extension work in home economics going into the county.

6. The woman county agent work can be made a success in the West. So fast as circumstances permit and funds are available this line of work should be developed.

7. In this national crisis when food production and conservation are such vital issues, those counties which are supplised with county agents, men and women, and with county organizations in support of the work, conditions are much more favorable for immediate and efficient action than in other counties. As a means of national preparedness, men and women county agents should be provided for every agricultural county, with adequate supervision and help provided through the College staff.

8. The home economics Extension worker needs the occasional contact and inspiration which comes from meeting with workers from

other states. We believe the annual district Conference of workers of great value, and recommend to Extension Directors and States Relations Service that other similar conferences be provided in the future.

9. Group meetings in the home give opportunity to become familiar with the problems of the individual woman.

10. Use should be made wherever possible of local demonstration material found in actual use in the home.

11. Much cooperation and assistance may often be secured from local merchants, butchers, millers. This aid should always be solicited.

12. It is better to hammer hard on a few things than to try to cover too many things.

13. Vast opportunities for cooperation are offered between the eleven states, and possibly an inter-state project may be drawn.

14. Extension workers should be cautioned against over-work, While instructing farm women in means of conserving energy and health, the Extension worker must also conserve her strength.

15. Of all improvements most generally needed in the farm home, the introduction of running water comes first in importance.

16. Instruction in the principles of nutrition and food values, as illustrated in simple meals, is worthy of a place as a state-wide project in every state.

17. Keeping simple home accounts should be encouraged on the part of farm women.

RESOLUTIONS

1. Resolved, That we express our deep appreciation to the Utah Agricultural College for the courteous reception given us; also for the interesting auto ride and the splendid luncheon; also

to Miss McCheyne and Mr. Caine for providing the arrangements for carrying out the splendid meetings.

2. Resolved, That the program committee be thanked for the intersting and valuable program.

3. Resolved, That we express to Mr. Smith and Mr. Clinton our appreciation of Miss Ward in the work that she has done in making this Conference possible, and also for her personal interest in the individual state work.

4. Resolved, That we express appreciation for the help Mr. Clinton has given us.

5. Resolved, That we express appreciation for the presence of the State Directors in Home Economics.

6. Resolved, That the States Relations Service and Directors of Extension be informed that it is the desire of the workers to have this Conference become an annual affair.

State-Wide Projects - - California

In California State-wide Service in Extension Work for Farm Women is offered by the Farm Home Management Project. The work follows three general lines: The subjects are as follows:

How to Increase the Income of the Farm
Lessening Drudgery.
Overcoming Isolation.

Under these three general divisions we are giving the following field service:

First -Lectures with and without the use of models.

Second - Lecture-demonstrations.

Third - Home Extension Lessons.

Fourth - Organizing Extension Clubs and Arranging Study Programs.

Fifth - General inquiry service by correspondence.

Sixth - Instruction for Assembling and Setting up Household Exhibits.

Seventh - Encouraging Planting of Herb Gardens and Vegetable Gardens.

Eighth - Field Problems Worked out in the Laboratory.

1. Lectures with and without the use of models.

Farm Sanitation.
Labor-saving Devices.
Kitchen Equipment and Kitchen Methods.
Balanced Rations.
Conservation of Farm Products.

Farm Sanitation: The discussion on farm sanitation includes the water supply, its source and protection, safe conveyance to the house and safe removal; running water system. A septic tank for sewage disposal, its construction, principle of operation, cost and how it protects the water supply from contamination, and makes possible the installation of a fully equipped bath-

room. Care of plumbing in general. Ventilation, light and sunshine. The dust problem. The fly problem. Keeping the yard clean.

Labor Saving Devices: Chief among these is the fireless cooker - inexpensive and easy of construction and capable of much latitude in adaptability. A circular containing instructions for making and using a homemade cooker is used in the work.

Kitchen Equipment and Kitchen Methods: This is a study of the step-saving or efficient kitchen. Arrangement of fixed equipment. Choice of utensils that save labor, steps, fuel and time.

Balanced Rations: Its title explains the subject matter.

Conservation of Farm Products: Given as a lecture is a discussion of various methods of this work and how housekeepers market their products.

2. Lecture-demonstrations.

The records of this work show that 40 per cent of the lessons have been given on canning, 26 percent on jelly making, 16 per cent on balanced rations, 11 per cent on salads, 7 per cent on leftovers. The remaining 6 per cent cover a variety of subjects suggested by special needs. Mimeographed copies of recipes used in the lessons are distributed to the members of the class. They are also sent to housekeepers upon request by letter.

3. Home Extension Lessons.
4. Organizing Extension Clubs and Arranging Study Program (Explained Elsewhere)
5. General Inquiry Service by Correspondence.
6. Instruction for Assembling and Setting Up Household Exhibits.
7. Encouraging Planting of Herb Gardens and Vegetable Gardens.

California grows a great variety of fruits and vegetables. The purpose of this effort is to enlarge the range of the

cultivation and use of them.

8. Field Problems worked out in the Laboratory.

These problems are brought to the laboratory to be worked out and translated from laboratory terms to kitchen terms, as 3/4 of 1 per cent of acidity for jelly, means 1 teaspoon of lemon juice to 8 of water.

RESULTS:

The field service deals directly with the problem of living. How to get the most, the best, out of the products of the farm with the greatest economy of money, material and labor. The first lesson is how to make the abundance of summer and autumn serve through the scarcity of winter and spring.

Such provision makes possible a variety for the table in which there is proper balance of food values.

Instruction on the subject of conservation of farm products includes canning, preserving, pickling, jelly making, candied fruits, cheese making, preservation of eggs, use of left-overs.

In canning, the work covers all the meat and poultry found on the farm. California housekeepers are now conserving for family use, beef, veal, pork, Belgian hare, chicken, turkey, duck, fish, squabs; - in soups - beef, veal and turtle. One particularly thrifty housekeeper made and canned a quantity of corned beef hash. All vegetables are canned - even new potatoes and sweet potatoes. The vegetables of chief dependence are beans, tomatoes and corn. Sometims in face of a threatened loss of a crop before maturing, it is gathered and canned - as young turnips, carrots, beets.

To add a variety and increase the supply, combinations are made; for example a small quantity of peas is combined with carrots.

In the fruit work the opportunity for combination is much greater than in vegetables. For instance, a housekeeper had a few Satsuma plums and many casaba melons. A delicious marmalade was made, the plums giving color and flavor and the melons bulk.

Wild and cultivated fruits are also combined giving a more satisfactory product than either used alone. Wild gooseberry, choke cherry, and wild plum are available in certain sections of the State. The wild plum combines deliciously with any mild flavored cultivated plum either in making preserves, jams or jellies.

The choke cherry has so pronounced a flavor that it needs toning down to make a palatable dish. The wild gooseberry makes a good jelly and a syrup to use in making a cool drink during the hot weather. I have known housekeepers in pioneer homes to have no other jelly for the family.

Farm Bureau Fairs.

Provides the means of letting the neighbor, the community and visiting strangers know what the farm and the farm kitchen are producing and offers for sale. At one such fair a certain farmer and his wife devoted much time and labor on an exhibit from their farm. Because of the automobile many visitors came from a city and its suburbs fifty miles distant. The telephone in their home rang frequently thr four days following the fair,- strangers ordering the products of the farm from samples seen in the exhibits. At the close of the fourth day money had replaced the surplus of this farm.

GROUP ORGANIZATION

THE EXTENSION CLUB - ITS FUNCTION IN EXTENSION SERVICE FOR FARM WOMEN.

The object is to study farm home problems; to form a stable support for Extension Service; to serve as classes for the field lecture demonstration work; to develop leadership; to create and nourish community activities and civic pride; to promote social life.

Requirements. The main part of the year's program must relate to household subjects. The year's study I prepare in consultation with the program committee from the club. When it is not possible for me to meet with the committee I send a list of topics from which the year's program can be selected. Each paper read at the meeting must be followed by discussion. A set of ten lessons, Home Extension Lessons, very simple, are given to each member to work out and send to this office. The Secretary is required to send to this office a copy of the minutes of each meeting to which is appended certain data as -

Number of members present
Number of visitors present
Names and addresses of new members
Names of members lost by death or by removal from community
Subject of meeting
Topics discussed
Subjects of papers read
Names of special lecturers, if any, and topics discussed
Home, community, civic and social projects undertaken.

I require all manuscripts used in the program to be sent to this office. This caused considerable trepidation at first which subsided when it was explained that unless this was done the Extension Division could produce no tangible evidence, at the close of the year, of the work the club had done, the secretary's report alone being insufficient. The president of the club appoints, at each meeting, a member to act as reporter and send to the local paper notice of the meeting and statement of the activities undertaken or contemplated by the club.

No monetary consideration is required by the Extension Division but the clubs have found it expedient to require dues if even but five or ten cents per member per annum. Little expenses will be incurred and must be paid.

When the club is not too distant from Berkeley (California being a land of great distances) six lectures a year are given free. These lectures include the lecture-demonstration work on Conservation of Farm Products; the latter may be one day to two weeks. When these lectures are given the community is not only invited by the club, but given to understand that attendance in a sense is a duty.

An extension club to be successful must have as charter members, at least six earnest women possessing qualities of leadership and a determination to hold to the work.

Ten such women assure the club to have as members in one year all available housekeepers within a radius of ten miles.

This organized group of workers banded together for mutual helpfulness furnished a school for Extension instruction. It is the connecting link between the country home and the University center.

It affords the touch between the single home and the University-between the single home and the community group, and the community group and the University.

It gives to its members the sense of being anchored to a support, strong and dependable. This one sense of safety has been the deciding factor in the organization of the most isolated clubs.

The meetings have furnished the impetus that gets the housekeepers out. They are kept up because the members have found in them something worth while - the afternoon has been well spent - the ride or walk to and from the meeting place has been invigorating, the touch of other minds with the reception of new thought has stirred the mental

life of these housekeepers, and the social hour following the program has cultivated and cemented friendship.

The custom of serving refreshments after the program I have strongly discouraged. I want all the time and energy these housekeepers can spare for this work spent in the study and preparation of the papers for the program. Since the majority of the clubs meet at the homes of the members, preparing and serving even the most simple refreshments would be burdensome and take attention and thought from the program.

CONSERVATION OF FARM PRODUCTS. Lecture-demonstration work.

The field service deals directly with the problem of living. How to get the most, the best, out of the products of the farm with the greatest economy of money, material and labor. The first lesson is how to make the abundance of summer and autumn serve through the scarcity of winter and spring.

Instruction on the subject of conservation of farm products, includes vanning, preserving, pickling, jelly making, candied fruits, preserving of eggs, use of left-overs.

In canning, the work covers all the meat and poultry found on the farm. California housekeepers are now conserving for family use, beef, veal, pork, Belgian hare, chicken, turkey, duck, fish, squabs; in soups - beef, veal and turtle. One particularly thrifty housekeeper made and canned a quantity of corned beef hash. All vegetables are canned - even new potatoes and sweet potatoes. Such provision has removed the terror of unexpected company. When occasion requires a generous and most palatable meal can be quickly prepared and spread before the guests.

PROGRAM WORK . -

The following are some of the subjects chosen:

The House
- The bare floor problem
- Economics that are false
- Conversation at the table
- Increasing home efficiency
- The kitchen
- Cheerfulness in the home
- Woman in the home
- Boys on the farm

Health, Family and Community
- Mosquitoes and Malaria
- The sick room
- The fly problem
- Diseases from polluted water
- Important things a community can do for health
- Sanitation and the Septic Tank

Miscellaneous Subjects
- Immigration
- Prison reform
- Our duty as voters
- Special activities for country young people
- Women wage earners
- Rural credits
- Schools funds
- Correcting children
- Music - community singing
- National marketing Commissioner
- Literature for the child
- Rural civics
- Improving the grounds around the church
- The clean town
- The flower garden
- Bird life
- Why good roads are necessary
- Planting trees by the roadside

These four general divisions of study cover the fundamentals of farm living.

Two of the Extension slubs have taken this year, as part of their program work, the building of a cottage farm house to suit their locality. At the first meeting a sketch prepared by a certain member or members is submitted for discussion, criticism and alteration. After acceptance by the club, other members prepare and submit estimate of the cost. Next, certain other members furnish the rooms. When the house is complete a family is installed and the club continues

with a study of the family budget.

In the preparation of the program work there is need of bulletins, books, charts and magazine articles. Farmers' Bulletins are obtained free from the United States Department of Agriculture at Washington. Three-fourths of the counties of California are equipped with county free library service. All members of the library staff, state and county, cooperate cordially with Extension work. This enables Extension clubs to obtain free the necessary publications for study.

In the counties not yet provided with county librarians securing sufficient books for the work has been a problem. In some cases it has been necessary for the club to buy a few books; sometimes I have been able to loan the necessary material. The Free Farmers' Bulletins do not cover all the subjects studied.

There is another phase of this work I wish to mention. This is the kindergarten in program building. In some of the most isolated communities it has been very difficult to persuade the housekeepers to make an attempt to prepare a program. To have lived on an isolated farm thirty years, then to move to a very small mountain community and join as charter member an Extension club, requires courage and blind faith that somehow you will emerge into a larger life and its activities, overcome timidity and the uncontrollable shrinking and repugnance at standing and reading a paper before your neighbors. There must be the conviction that the fulfillment of the promise will prove worthy the effort. With such a situation the prohram begins with one minute papers by six members on subjects familiar to them and for the preparation of which neither reading or study is necessary. Example:

How I dust a room
My method of ironing
How I make bread
How I exterminate flies
My method of laundering
My kitchen utensils and why I chose them

The second program two minute papers of the same nature:

What material I use for every-day dresses and aprons and why
What I use for tea towels, hand towels and table cloths and why.
Proper handling and care of the broom
How I dry fruit, put it away and cook it
How I save steps
How I clean house,

After three or four programs of this character the members are ready to begin with the subjects suggested by the lists provided for the program work: -

Community growth. It is at these club meetings that various community activities and projects are planned and carried out. One club of 85 members has this year built a civic center: the building cost $4,000 and is equipped for various kinds of social activities, offers a meeting place of community interest, ownership and privileges. This is a community of small farms. There is one store, school house, three churches. No home is large enough for all the members of the club to assemble at one time. This restricted the club to regular meetings only. The members of the club interested in dramatics give, during the winter, two or three simple and entertaining plays. The school children use the building for school affairs. The lectures provided by the Extension Division are given in this building. The kitchen and its equipment affords a most convenient place for lecture-demonstrations in conservation of farm products and this relieves all the housekeepers from the inconveniences of having the work given in their kitchens.

Another club meets once in a month, holds all day meeting,

each farm having a day in turn. In addition to the regular program a lecture is given or a demonstration in the field, spraying or pruning or a study of pests first hand. At noon a lunch is served out doors, or in, according to the weather. These days, so say the members, are days of rest and recreation and social life.

In an isolated community in the northern part of the state, there is a club of 50 housekeepers. When I brought up the subject of vacation I was surprised to be told that no vacation would be taken, as the club furnished all their social life, During the week the lecture-demonstration work was given, housekeepers came ten to fifteen miles to attend. One came sixty miles and remained in for the week.

From May 1916 to May 1917 service of the Farm Home Management Project has been given in four-fifths of the counties of the State with an aggregate attendance of 15,000 housekeepers.

REPORT OF FOUR MONTHS' WORK IN HOME ECONOMICS

EXTENSION, DECEMBER 1, 1916 to March 31, 1917.

ARIZONA

Beginning December 1st, 1916, Extension work in home economics was resumed for four months under the direction of the Extension Department of the State University and the U. S. Department of Agriculture cooperating. This work was started in January, 1916, with a project in home demonstration work in several of the agricultural sections of the State, viz. Salt River, Yuma and Gila Valleys. An outline of the project and some results accomplished appear in the annual report of the Extension Department of the University of Arizona for 1916.

The first month of the present season was spent in Gila Valley visiting cooperating demonstrators and holding meetings in several sections of the valley in conjunction with the County Agent. Neighborhood meetings also were held in Thatcher, Pima, Fairview, Bryce, Franklin, Richmond and Duncan. At these meetings many of the problems of the home maker on an Arizona ranch were freely discussed and methods of solving them were considered.

These problems seem quite general in all rural sections of this State and for some years home economics extension work must necessarily center about them: -

1. Small homes with few, if any, modern conveniences.

2. Inadequate equipment for efficient housekeeping.

3. The prolonged heat of summer which calls for a readjustment of the methods of housekeeping, and a lack of equipment necessary to do this.

4. An insufficient supply of home products, increasing the cost of living.

5. The fly menace which is doubtless greater than ordinary in stock raising sections because corrals are too near the house and no special effort has been made to prevent the flies hatching in manure heaps and outbuildings.

One or more of these problems have been discussed at all meetings and practical solutions have been demonstrated.

The problem of increasing the supply of home products and preserving the surplus of garden and orchard attracted the attention of housekeepers much more generally this season than last and the interest in canning fruits and vegetables has been noticeably greater.

SHORT COURSE AND EXTENSION SCHOOLS

During the month of January the Short Course for farmers and housekeepers was held at the University. The number of women attending was considerably larger than last year; the total registration being 144. Of this number 25 were from ranch homes. Among the lecturers secured for the home economics program were Miss Lillian D. Clark, home economics demonstrator in the Extension Department of the University of California, Mrs. R. D. Ross, former president of the State Federation of Women's Clubs, Mrs. J.C.Norton, president of the State Parent-Teacher's Association, Miss Agnes Hunt, domestic science instructor in Maricopa County, and members of faculty of home economics and agricultural sections of the State University.

Following the Short Course at the University, Extension schools were held at Yelton, Somerton, Gadsden, Mesa, Safford, Thatcher, Pima, Ft. Thomas, Fairview, Webb, Stewart, San Simon and Casa Grande. At these schools home economics subjects were presented at women's sessions and in the general meetings. The topics considered included household conveniences, home care of the sick, planning simple balanced meals and demonstrations of cooking, canning vegetables, meat, etc. The attendance at these meetings ranged from 15 to 90.

In the main these extension schools were held in localities unfamiliar with home economics extension work and were largely introductory to future work which no doubt will be more specific in

character, dealing especially with the problems of the individual housekeeper. Even these general meetings convinced many women that their special difficulties were of sufficient importance to gain the attention and assistance of the State University and the States Relations Service at Washington.

WITH PARENT-TEACHER'S ASSOCIATIONS

At the conclusion of the Extension Schools a series of demonstrations were held in the Salt River Valley in connection with the State Parent-Teacher's Association which arranged dates and places of meetings. Among the districts visited were Wilson, Pendergast, Creighton and Osborn school districts, Chandler, Scottsdale, Glendale, and Phoenix. The attendance at eleven meetings held during the two weeks of this series was 255 exclusive of 12 calls and visits with individual women. Three of these meetings were attended by Miss Florence E. Ward of Washington, in charge of Extension work for rural women in North and West States. The object of Miss Ward's visit was to study methods of work, projects suitable to western conditions, and to explain to the ranch women the Smith-Lever appropriation for home economics extension work.

RESULTS IN COUNTIES

Completed demonstrations in any line are few and definite results are frequently difficult to discern, but there is a gradually awakening consciousness among the women to the possibilities of lessening labor and adding to the income of the farm home by a wiser expenditure of money and by increasing home industries, as gardening, poultry, etc. The conviction that these results can be obtained only by more systematic and efficient housekeeping methods is noticeably deeper today

than it was one year ago. In checking up results and in follow-up work, the home demonstrator is often surprised to find how far and in how many directions the influence of her effort, even initial effort, has extended.

MARICOPA COUNTY: In a little neighborhood club north of Glendale two women agreed last spring to act as cooperating demonstrators, working especially on the problems of securing some practical labor saving appliances and keeping household accounts in order to divide the living expenses more wisely. Both were college women with a meager knowledge of housekeeping, particularly when it is coupled with the difficulties found in unimproved homes on rented ranches in Arizona. At the time these women were asked to become demonstrators in their community, both were of the opinion that the biggest ingredient in house work is unadulterated drudgery, and though home, husband and children were synonymous for the best in life, they were looking toward a not-far distant day when they could leave the ranch. However, they were ambitious, brave and optimistic and they undertook their demonstrations with such enthusiasm that other members of the club became interested with the result that in three months more conveniences for house work came into that community than had been bought in three years. These articles were specified in last year's report. The work of these women continued after my work was finished for the year and on my return to the district this season I found the little club still active. Two vaccuum sweepers, three gasoline irons, 1 fireless cooker, 2 ladder-stools, and various cooking utensils were among recent equipment purchased. But more important that any new piece of equipment was the spirit of the women and their changed attitude towards their work. Housekeeping had become a real business, the possibilities of success or failure depending entirely upon their efforts. One

demonstrator said, "You have not only taught me how to keep my accounts, but you have converted my husband. He gives me an allowance now. I have money in the bank and if my husband borrows it he pays interest. He used to think I did not know how to spend money".

The other said, "The best part of this home demonstration work is that it has helped us to get our daily work on a higher plane. It will never be drudgery again." That little club will not cease its efforts because plans are now being studied for new houses to be built within a year and the planning, decorating and furnishing of them will be their next work.

YUMA COUNTY: At least two home economics clubs in Yuma Valley are likely to be organized this month as a result of first meetings. One of these will probably study home management, home sanitation, and the utilizing of home products, using the individual homes and the housekeeper's personal experience in daily affairs as a basis of instruction and demonstration. The other proposed club will give special attention to preserving home products.

GRAHAM COUNTY: Eight women in the Pima district have been keeping household accounts since the first of the year. The results of this demonstration and its value to them is given in the following report:

To the question "What has proved of most interest to you in the keeping of the accounts", the answers have been: "I have seen in several places where I can cut expenses", "Finding out how much greater our expenses are than the amount of what we sell", "Finding out how produce I have been able to sell", "The greatest interest to me has been the knowledge of just what it costs to feed our family, and this has led me to prepare meals that have cost less and still satisfy. I have also felt the need of knowledge regarding well balanced meals.

PIMA COUNTY: No particular work in home economics extension was undertaken in this county until this winter. Several women from a new farming community a few miles from the University, attended the Short Course in January and at its conclusion asked that demonstrations be given in their own homes. This community is especially interesting because the families comprising it are refugees from Mexico, returning to this country with practically none of their household effects. They are starting afresh and their problem is to live as simply as possible until farming operatibs are on a paying basis. The community spirit is strong and fine; both men and women are eager for and appreciative of information and assistance that is offered them. The project undertaken by a number of these women is to can surplus fruit and vegetables for home use. A pressure canning outfit is to be purchased this summer from the proceeds of local entertainments.